The Irish Times AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. N° 54. SUBSCRIPTION—STAMPED..... £2 10 0 UN-STAMPED..... £2 0 0 DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1859. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

This Evening, July 6, will be performed the Drama entitled the SHAMROCK; OR, LOVE AND TREASURE; or, The Knights of Wonderful Deeds. Mr. Burley, Bart., M. P., Mr. Norton; Sir Rowland Knight, Mr. Rogerson; Frank Hilary, Mr. Vincent Wallace; Mr. Fitzpatrick, Fowler, Mr. O'Sullivan; Mr. Alder Mr. Miss A. Parker; Cecilia Dinsdale, Miss E. Jones.

After which the laughable Farce entitled MY PRECIOUS BESS—Mr. Bolster, Mr. George Honey; Wastrel, Mr. B. Norton.

A New Ballet Divertissement by Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet.

To be followed by an Equestrian Operatic Scene, entitled WHERE'S PICCOLOMINI? Mr. Method, Mr. Rogerson; John Jones, Mr. Fitzpatrick; Guy Goodfellow, Esq., Mr. G. Honey; Miss Matilda, Miss Carson.

Prices of Admission—Boxes, 2s. Pit, 1s. Lower Gallery 6d. Upper, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s. Pit, 6d. Private Boxes, One half.

MISSIONS IN IRELAND.

The Annual Meeting of the PRIMITIVE WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY will be held (D.V.) in the Methodist Chapel, South Great George's Street, on To-morrow Evening, THURSDAY, 7th JULY. The Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock by

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

The Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of CLOTHING for Guards, Porters, Police, &c.

Patterns may be seen, and conditions of Contract and forms of Tender obtained, at the Company's Office, Broadstone Terminus, on and after MONDAY, 4th JULY, 1859.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Clothing," to be sent to the undersigned, on or before TUESDAY, 12th JULY, 1859.

Tenders will be received only on the printed forms supplied by the Company.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

H. BRAUSIL, Secretary.

Broadstone, Dublin, June 30th, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 5½ HOURS,
BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.

THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.

FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.

7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " " do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.

FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.

8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do do 8 0 p.m. "
5 45 p.m. do to Mullingar, thence per 8 12 a.m. "

FARES.

	1st Class and Inside Coach.	2nd Class and Outside.	3rd Class and Outside.
	£1 5 0	0 14 0	0 13 8

N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.

W. FORBES,
Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

EXCURSION TRAIN
FROM
GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, &c.,
TO
DUBLIN.

On THURSDAY, 14th JULY, a Special EXCURSION TRAIN

Will be despatched from the Galway Station at Twelve o'Clock, Noon; from Cavan at a Quarter to Two o'Clock, and from Longford at Half-past Two o'Clock, Afternoon; and will arrive in Dublin at about Seven o'Clock, evening.

FARES TO DUBLIN AND BACK.

	F. C. S. C. T. C. S. D.	F. C. S. C. T. C. S. D.		F. C. S. C. T. C. S. D.	F. C. S. C. T. C. S. D.
Galway	15 6	12 6	7 6	Cavan	10 0
Oranmore				Rossdoney	
Athenry				Ballywillan	8 0
Woodlawn	12 6	10 0	6 3	Moat	5 0
Ballinasloe					
Athlone	10 0	8 0	5 0	Longford	
Monte				Edgeworthstown	10 0
Castletown	8 0	6 0	3 6	Multyfarnham	8 0
Mullingar					

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to Class) on any day up to, and including, THURSDAY, 28th JULY, 1859.

First Class Passengers will be allowed 80lbs., and Second and Third Class Passengers 50lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.

The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of Passengers at the above Fares.

For times of departure from intermediate Stations see Hand Bills, to be obtained at the Stations.

N.B.—TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin.
27th June, 1859.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A COURSE OF LECTURES on LOGICAL and INDUCTIVE SCIENCE, preparatory for the Medical Service of the Army, is now being delivered in THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

LECTURE-DAYS—TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. HOUR, FOUR O'CLOCK, P.M.

Fee—£2 2s. to be paid on Entrance.

Licentiates and Students will please to observe that, as such Lectures are now limited by regulation *to the Summer Session*, no further opportunity of qualifying in this branch of instruction will be open to them before the corresponding period in 1860.

JOHN MURRAY, A.M., LL.D., Professor.

Dublin, June, 1859.

Insurances.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
FOUNDED 1838.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND,
60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

THIS ASSOCIATION—now of Twenty Years' standing—is one of the most extensive Life Assurance Institutions in the Kingdom. The Assurances are almost all on First-class Lives, and the Funds are invested principally on First-class Securities over Land.

DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS

The *New Assurances* were, 0,378 for 3,016,697*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* being an *Annual Average* of 1,063 for 502,781*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* THE ANNUAL INCOME is NOW 138,000*l.* STERLING.

THE POLICIES ARE UNUSUALLY FREE FROM LIABILITY TO FORFEITURE.

OUTLAY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE
Materially Lessened.

Under a Policy of 500*l.* or upwards, payment of only One Half the first Six Years' Premiums is required, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the Policy-holder pleases.

First Year's Payments for Policies of 500l.

Age 30.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.
£6 11 8	£8 11 1	£11 12 4	£17 3 11

The Policies now being issued do not contain several of the usual restrictions, and confer unusual and important facilities and privileges, protecting the holders against accidental forfeiture, &c.

Dublin, JAMES FORBES, Sec.
60, Upper Sackville-street.

AGENT,
Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

Shipping.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW. THE MAGNIFICENT NEW IRON STEAM SHIPS, "SHAMROCK" AND "GARLAND," or other Steamers, are intended to sail as under:—

SLIGO TO LIVERPOOL.
(SHAMROCK.)

Friday,	1st July	4 Afternoon.
Tuesday,	5th July,	10 Night.
Friday,	8th July,	4 Afternoon.
Tuesday,	12th July,	10 Night.
Friday,	15th July,	4 Afternoon.
Tuesday,	19th July,	10 Night.
Friday,	22nd July,	4 Afternoon.
Tuesday,	26th July,	10 Night.
Friday,	29th July,	4 Afternoon.

LIVERPOOL TO SLIGO.
(SHAMROCK.)

Sunday,	3rd July,	11 Night.
Wednesday,	6th July,	9 Morning.
Sunday,	10th July,	11 Night.
Wednesday,	13th July,	9 Morning.
Sunday,	17th July,	10 Night.
Wednesday,	20th July,	9 Morning.
Sunday,	24th July,	10 Night.
Wednesday,	27th July,	9 Morning.

SLIGO TO GLASGOW.
(GARLAND.)

Tuesday,	5th July,	3 Afternoon.
Tuesday,	12th July,	3 do.
Tuesday,	26th July,	3 do.

GLASGOW TO SLIGO.
(GARLAND.)

Saturday,	2nd July,	4 Afternoon.
Saturday,	9th July,	4 Afternoon.
Saturday,	23rd July,	4 Afternoon.
Saturday,	30th July,	4 Afternoon.

Passengers are requested to take charge of their own Luggage, as the ship is not responsible in any way for its safety. Carriages and all kinds of Vehicles, shipped at their Proprietors' risk.

The Owners of these Vessels are not responsible for loss or injury to Horses, Cattle, or Live Stock of any kind shipped by them.

Goods to be alongside one hour before the time of sailing.

Passengers take charge of their own Luggage. Agents—M'Iver and Co., Liverpool. T. Cadbell and Co., Glasgow. Mann and Sutherland, Greenock.

Sligo, 1st July, 1859. JAMES HARPER, Sligo.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a gentleman's family. Terms moderate.

Apply to Mr. O'CONNOR, House and Land Agent, 21 Bachelor's Walk.

TO BE LET, with Immediate Possession, a Large and Well-Ventilated OFFICE, with Gas and Closets. TO BE LET, at a very low Rent, the FIRST FLOOR, consisting of Three Rooms, with Gas and Closets, suitable for a Solicitor's Office, in the House next door to the Exchange.

Apply to GRAHAM & KINAHAN, 29 to the House adjoining the Exchange.

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RENTS COLLECTED.
FAMILY ENDOWMENT ANNUITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE.
21, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

SEVERAL HOUSES, FURNISHED FOR THE SEASON,
AT BLACK ROCK, KINGSTOWN, DALKEY, BRAY,
DUNDRUM, and in County WICKLOW,
And the North Side.

And also Lists of Houses by the Year in the City and Suburbs supplied on *application to*

THE HOUSE AGENCY OFFICE,
21, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

Every Facility and attention given to Parties who may have Houses to Let.

M. H. O'CONNOR.

Auctions.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

In the Matter of
George Parrot, David Birch, and Francis Lisable, *Bankrupts.*

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, at the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, Four Courts, Dublin, Tuesday, the 12th day of July, instant, at the hour of One o'Clock in the afternoon, all the Estate and Interest of the Bankrupts, George Parrott, and of his assignees, in and to the House and Premises No. 3, Dame-street, in the City of Dublin, held under an agreement, bearing date the 7th day of April, 1858, for a term of 7 years, pending the matter of Mangan, a minor, in the Court of Chancery, subject to the yearly rent of £70, payable quarterly.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1859.

CHEVNE BRADY, Chief Registrar.
ROBERT CASEY,
Agent to the Bankrupts,
34, B, College-green.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

DYCER'S.—The Riding School at this Establishment (acknowledged to be the most commodious in the Kingdom), is now conducted by a very efficient Master, who has at his command a superior stud of perfectly-trained Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen, for the School, Road, or Field. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to join the classes now forming for Equestrian Instruction are respectfully requested to make early application at the office, or to Mr. PARKER, Riding Master.

DYCER'S.—For Sale at Dycer's REPOSITORY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
A variety of Outside and Covered Cars, new and second-hand Broughams, Clarences, Pilentums, and one-horse Phaetons, Chariots, Britzkas, Pony Carriages, Tax Carts, Gigs, and Whitechapels, all by the best makers, and with the majority of which an engagement will be given.

☞ Entrance to the Riding School and Carriage Mart through South King-street.

SIR B——'S
H A P P Y
By Melbourne, out of Susan, by Ellington.
To be seen at
DYCER'S,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
DUBLIN.

PIC NIC COUNTRY PARTIES.

OPEN CARRIAGES on reasonable terms at FANAGAN'S Job Brougham and Funeral Establishment,
54, Anngier-street.
One Horse Phætons for Hire by the Hour.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT B. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilantum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Publications.

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Now Ready, Price One Penny, Weekly, and in Monthly Parts elegantly stitched in a wrapper, Price Sixpence. Superbly Illustrated, the

DRAMATISED WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. No. 1, IVANHOE, performing nightly, and attracting the largest audiences ever witnessed within the walls of the Royal Amphitheatre, London. No. 2, KENILWORTH, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. No. 3, THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN, as performed at the Surrey Theatre. No. 4, ROB ROY, as performed at the Surrey Theatre. No. 5, GUY MANNERING; and No. 6, THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

"The adapter transports us back to the days when steel-clad warriors did battle in the presence and under the inspiring influence of beauty—to the days of tilts and tournaments. The piece, in short, is the story of 'Ivanhoe' realised in scenic action. The plot is the same as that which Scott has so beautifully woven."—*Times.*

"A most beautiful little work, splendidly got up, and reflecting great credit on the compiler."—*Post.*

"One of the prettiest sheets we have seen for a long time. The plays do not seem to be curtailed. It is sure to command a large sale."—*Illustrated Paper.*

"The dramatised works of Sir Walter Scott will command an enormous circulation."—*Press.*

"The cut, forming the frontispiece to 'Ivanhoe' is a gem worthy the best days of the 'London Journal.'"—*Pilot.*

To be completed in 24 Weekly Numbers. Give your orders early. Alfred Cooper, No. 1, Crane Court, Fleet Street, and to be had of all news agents throughout the United Kingdom.

Music.

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COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, and other eminent makers, securing many unusually fine instruments.

To meet the unprecedented increase of their business they have made a considerable Addition to their Warerooms, which now contain a stock unrivalled for UNIFORM, EXCELLENCE, VARIETY, and CHEAPNESS.

New Pianos from Twenty-two Guineas on Hire at 12s. 6d. per month.

PIANOS TUNED or REPAIRED in the best possible manner, in Town or Country, as usual.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.

FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including

Euphonions, Saxhorns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos,
Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.

The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.

Apply to J. W., Irish Times Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

Medical.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning; 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings; at Dr. P's or the Patient's Residence, consultation by letter, 10*s.* Medicine included.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.

VICTIMS to INDIGESTION, Nervousness, Physical Debility, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Disease of the Chest, Lungs, and Throat, and all who desire to restore and establish their health with the least possible expense and inconvenience, should immediately use these wonderful Pills. They strike at the root of disease, purify the blood, and give strength and invigorate the entire system.

Prepared solely by JOHN KAYE, Esq., of Dalton Hall, near Huddersfield. Hundreds of cases of cure enclosed with each box. Sold by all Chemists and other dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* Wholesale Depôt, 23 BREAD-STREET, London.

DEAFNESS.—A Gentleman, who has been himself cured of Deafness and Noise in the Head, after many years' suffering, by a simple remedy, which he will send free to any person who applies to him, addressed to Mr. Thomas, Bookseller, Liverpool, will be happy to do so. Cure in 24 hours. Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

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JOHN TELLICOE, CORN FACTOR AND COMMISSION AGENT, Office—54, FRANCIS-STREET, Dublin.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
J. GRAY,
LITHOGRAPHIC WRITER,
Begs to inform his Friends and the Trade that he has REMOVED TO No. 5, FOWNES-STREET,
Where he respectfully solicits any work that is connected with the business of the first-class of the Art.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
DUBLIN.

TEETH.—MR. WEGAR, DENTIST, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET, late of 120, Piccadilly, London, continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the Gums, which is free from the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. The adhere closely to the Gums, and the unnecessary ligatures of gold with comfort the fabrication of the artificial teeth, rendering it impossible they can easily insensible.

A single Artificial Tooth from 5*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*; a Set from 2 to 5 guineas; to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the Gums, which is free from the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. The adhere closely to the Gums, and the unnecessary ligatures of gold with comfort the fabrication of the artificial teeth, rendering it impossible they can easily insensible.

A single Artificial Tooth from 5*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*; a Set from 2 to 5 guineas; to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the Gums, which is free from the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. The adhere closely to the Gums, and the unnecessary ligatures of gold with comfort the fabrication of the artificial teeth, rendering it impossible they can easily insensible.

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(One Door from Grafton-street). Dublin.
At home from Nine till Six.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that, in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and their functions. It is almost needless to say, that unless the remedy it should remove. The Secretary of the Liverpool Botanic Institute will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to any who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Balsamic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America, and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the Liverpool Botanic Institute. It cannot be too much insisted on in the Public mind that they seek it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to show the superior virtues of the Botanic practice is ever all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby, will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool.

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DURABLE BLACK WRITING INK,
Suitable for Quill and Metallic Pens of every description; and especially adapted for Gold Pens, and for writing upon Parchments.

The objects sought in the manufacture of this Ink have been

1st.—The greatest possible degree of fluidity.
2d.—Intensity and permanency of colour.
3d.—The absence of all sedimentary and corrosive matter.

To those gentlemen the Proprietors apprehend that this Ink will be found greatly to excel most, if not all, others.

THE ROYAL SHAVING CREAM,
As used by
His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, &c.

G. O. & Co beg to say that they have now ready for sale a batch of the above, of unusual excellence. Sold in pots, 1*s.* and 2*s.* each.

The following is a proof of the esteem in which this preparation is held by his Excellency:—

Castle 24th February, 1852.

MESSRS. GEO. OLDHAM & CO.—Will you be good enough to send, for his Excellency's use, Twelve 2*s.* Pots of your excellent Shaving Cream, as usual.

CHEVNE BRADY, for C. O. B. CHRISTOPHER.

G. O. & CO'S PERFUMED
AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.

A refreshing and invigorating preparation, for sponging the surface of the body, &c., particularly recommended in cases of local or general debility, and in febrile affections. Its grateful odour, combined with the antiseptic and disinfectant qualities of the vinegar, admirably adapt it for daily use at the Toilet. Used as directed it will be found to soften the skin, and to allay the irritation arising from sunburn, (unbroken) chilblains, the stinging of insects, &c. The Perfumed Toilet Vinegar may also be advantageously employed to relieve sick and nervous headache, and as a wash to correct the unpleasantness communicated to the breath by decayed teeth, &c.

The above are prepared and sold by

GEO. OLDHAM AND CO.,
APOTHECARIES, &c., TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
107, GRAFTON-STREET, and
64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT
MEDICO-GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS.—Most ingenious Invention (for the self-application of Local Galvanism), When worn on the diseased part of the body, under the garments, all those inveterate maladies, heretofore regarded as incurable, are promptly and radically removed, without trouble or inconvenience.

Upwards of One Hundred Medical and Philosophical Works refer to the extraordinary cures effected by the Chains in different complaints—as Epilepsy, Spasms, Nervous Deafness, Stiff Joints, Flying Pains, Contractions, Indigestion, Despondency, Want of Power and Sensation, and especially NERVOUS DEBILITY, and its ulterior Consequences, &c.

A vast number of remarkable Extracts, collected from these celebrated Works, are given in the MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM FOR SELF-APPLICATION," Price 1*s.*, which from their authentic character, prove even more than the overwhelming records of cures received from private persons (added, also in the Book.)—A collection of these Extracts are cited in the NEW PROSPECTUS, and will be forwarded free.

EXAMPLES FOLLOW:—

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 29.—CONVULSIONS.—Dr. PEREIRA, in his "Materia Medica" (p. 53, Ed. 4), says:—"The application of the Voltaic Circuit has largely prescribed of late, and has become a popular remedy in the form of Pulmacher's Galvanic Chains. They are ingeniously constructed, and should be worn so as to encircle the part affected, and are recommended for Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. They are regarded by Practitioners as a valuable and convenient means of applying the continuous voltaic current."

And in page 60, states, "In Amaurosis, or Torpidity of the Womb, considerable benefit is obtained by passing a current through the pelvis, from the sacrum to the pubis." Page 41. "In Cronic Rheumatism, Stiffness, and Rigidy after Convulsive Disorders, considerable benefit is obtained from their employment. I am acquainted with several remarkably successful cases of their use. Dr. Addison and Dr. Golding Bird have also found them useful."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 8.—PARALYSIS, &c.—Dr. GOLDING BIRD writes in the *Lancet* (vol. ii, xvii, 1850):—"The ingenious Galvanic Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted so much attention, that on account of its value may prove interesting . . . Shocks are not required to develope the physiological phenomena or therapeutical effects; as the laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall, have long since proved: and it is only to the mild continuous voltaic current that we must look for a vast developement of therapeutical influence . . . I cannot indeed, too strongly impress upon those who have to treat a case of paralysis, the great importance of allowing a voltaic current to pass the palsied limb—nutrition is thus increased—and circulation promoted, and the probabilities of a permanent cure are given. The action of the chain . . . may be increased or diminished at will."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 30.—NEURALGIA.—Sir C. LOCOCK, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty, writes in the *Lancet*, March 6th, 1858:—"I have seen water decomposed by the Chains, even after the current had passed through the body." And he recommends them for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c., in which complaints he has found them to act with much certainty."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 10.—RHEUMATISM.—DR. KITTO, the "Divide in his life," p. 364, says, "I was a martyr to rheumatism, pains in the head, &c., and found relief from Pulvermacher's Chains, which threw a sensible continuous current of electric fluid through the parts affected.

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 11.—NERVO-DEBILITY.—DR. LOBB, in his "Nervous Affections, (page 300) says, "In the administration of Galvanism to the jaded nervous system, I am accustomed to commence with a Pulvermacher's Chain, from its ready portability, enabling it to be carried to the patient, if required, without trouble, &c."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 7.—SCIATICA.—DR. THOMPSON, in his "Domestic Medicine," pp. 216, 362, and 443, says, "Lastly, I can speak from my own experience, that the chain gave speedy relief in Neuralgia; and I have seen wonderful cures effected by them, in Rheumatism, Sciatica, Face-ache, and nervous pains."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 27.—TIC-DOLOREUX.—DR. JAMES, in his "Treasury of Medicine," states, p. 209, "I have found Pulvermacher's Chain relieve Face-ache, Neuralgia, and Tic-Doloreux, quite magically."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 19.—HEAD-ACHE.—MRS. COLIN MACKENZIE, in her "Six Years in India," p. 273, says, "The Nabob of Balapur came to pay his respects, and wore a pretty turban of white, gold, and red. He was suffering dreadfully from Head-ache, and C. cured him with Pulvermacher's Electric Chain."

£10,000 DAMAGES.

The French and English Courts condemned C. Meinig to pay this sum to the Inventor, J. L. Pulvermacher, for infringing his patent rights. The correctness of this statement may be ascertained by referring to the Register Office. The order is simple but by Poster Greather Counterfeiters will, therefore, take caution. None are genuine Chain Bands unless the Inventor's *fac simile* only is stamped on each Buckle.

Chains 5*s.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, 15*s.*, and 22*s.*, according to power. They can be obtained by sending a P. O. Order, made payable at the General Post Office,

J. L. PULVERMACHER and CO., 73, Oxford-street, adjoining Prince's Theatre, London.

Miscellaneous.

WILLIAM ANDREWS

BEGS leave to inform his kind Patrons and the Public generally, that he has become Proprietor of the VERY LARGE COLLECTION OF NEGATIVES, TAKEN BY MR. C. HAWKINS,
Including the Officers of the Scots' Greys and Enniskillen Militia.

Copies of the above may be had on application at his gallery 32, Westmoreland-street.

☞ SEVEN CHURCHES HOTEL, GLENDALOUGH, COUNTY WICKLOW.

The Proprietor begs to intimate to Tourists and others visiting this scene of antient grandeur, that the Hotel is now complete for comfort and elegance it cannot be surpassed.

Dinner Ready at the Shortest Notice; Well-Ventilated Bedrooms. The Pleasure-ground fitted up with Rustic Buildings for Picnic Parties.

Post Cars, July 1st.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN.
SAMUEL'S,
WORKING JEWELLER AND MANUFACTURER of BOG OAK ORNAMENTS,
29, *NASSAU-STREET,*
New Designs in BRACELETS, BROOCHES, &c.
ORNAMENTS made to Order, and JEWELLERY carefully repaired on the Premises.
An assortment of
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
GOLD GUARD and ALBERT CHAINS,
GOLD RINGS, PINS, BROOCHES,
With numerous FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for Presents, at remarkably low Prices.

SALE OF CARPETS.
SCOTT, BELL and CO., WILL OFFER for SALE during this week, over THREE THOUSAND YARDS OF KIDDERMINISTER CARPETS, all New Patterns, at the following prices, fully 20 per cent under their value:—

707	Yards	4-4 1*s.* 10½*d.*	426	Yards	2*s.* 7*d.*
355	"	do. 2*s.* 0*d.*	350	"	2*s.* 8½*c.*
350	"	do. 2*s.* 4*d.*	496	"	2*s.* 10*d.*
362	"	do. 2*s.* 6*d.*	367	Tapestry	2*s.* 9*d.*

Stair Carpets and Rugs to match.

Also,
A large lot of Plain and Printed Druggets.
2, 3, 4, and 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

JOHN O'BRIEN, (late of J. G. BOILEAU and Co., St. Mary's Abbey,) begs to inform his Friends and the Public that in consequence of Messrs. BOILEAU having resigned Business in Mary's Abbey, he has taken the Extensive Premises,

25, CAPEL-STREET,
opposite Mary's Abbey,

which he intends Opening in a few days, with a Stock of

DRUGS, OILS, COLORS, SPICES, &c.,

and hopes, by unremitting attention, and keeping none but First-class Goods, to merit their kind support.

IF YOU WANT a GENUINE PINCH of SNUFF
ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF.
MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS-STREET.
To be had of all respectable Vendors.
LATE OF 37, COLLEGE-GREEN.

SELTZERS WATER.—Just received, at 6 LOWER MERRION-STREET, (late of 29 Lincoln-place), a large supply of genuine Seltzers' Mineral Water of this year's filling. The only genuine Seltzers' Water is that in the stone jars which bears the name, "Hartsegerri Niessen," and round the Ducal Stamp the name of "Seltzers." This Mineral Water is highly recommended by eminent physicians of all countries. Every two millions of jars are exported. Its chymical qualities as well as its taste are far superior to Lemonades, Artificial or Soda Waters. Taken with wine it forms the most pleasing drink during the hot summer months. Sold at One shilling per jar, at 6 LOWER MERRION-STREET.

FINEST ASSAM TEA,
possessing immense strength and richness, imported by
CHARLES G. MALONE,
Secured in Packets of 2oz., 4oz., 8oz., and 1lb., 6lb., and 10lb. Canisters. Price five Shillings per lb.
See that the Importer's Name and Address is on each Package.
Sold by the Agents in all the principal towns, and by the Importer, at
41 SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT
JAMES LYNCH
Is doing the largest Retail
TEA TRADE
In this City; a result entirely owing to the superior judgment invariably evinced, for many years, in the selection of his Teas. And NOTWITHSTANDING THE DISGRACEFULLY EXHIBITED ANTAGONISM OF HIS NARROW-MINDED AND JEALOUS ENEMIES IN THE TEA TRADE, HE IS GRATIFIED TO OBSERVE THAT HIS BUSINESS STILL CONTINUES TO INCREASE.

He is selling his best Black Tea at 3*s.* 8*d.* per lb., which he confidently recommends consumers to compare with
THE VERY BEST
to be had in any other Establishment
AT ANY PRICE.
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET,
DUBLIN.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction, and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.

The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead when put together is remarkably firm.

Manufactured solely at the
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE.
Where inspection is invited of a large and varied stock.

TO THE OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Gentlemen joining, her Majesty's Service are respectfully invited to inspect our extensive and varied Stock of

PORTABLE FURNITURE,

comprising a great variety of Drawingroom Suits, Beds, Drawers, Easy chairs, Toilet Glasses, Wash Stands, Baths, and every other Article of Furniture requisite for the Barrack or Camp. A select assortment of the best Solid Leather Portmanteaus, &c. Every article, being manufactured on the Premises, will be engaged of the best materials, and of very superior design and workmanship.

Mess Plate and Linen Chests, Orderly Room and Quartermaster's Store Chests, Arm Chests, &c., made in a superior manner.

ROSS and COMPANY, Camp Equipage Manufacturers,
Nos. 9, 10, and 11, ELLIS'S QUAY.

FOR SALE, at 12, and 13, SIR JOHN ROGERSON'S QUAY,
at very low prices,
SLATES, all Sizes; FLOORING TILES, BRIDGE TILES, FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY, GROUND BLUE LINING, RED FRONTING BRICKS, ROMAN PAINT TILES, SLATING and PLASTERING LATHS, TIMBER, DEALS, &c.
(CORNER OF WINDMILL LANE.)

BATHS, TEA URNS, AND LAMPS.
J. EDMUNDSON and Co.'s Stock of the above is very extensive, comprises every novelty in Shape and Design, is of excellent Workmanship, and very moderate in price.
J. E. and Co. also call attention to their large assortment of Grates, Register and Fire-irons, Kitchen Ranges and Cooking Apparatus, Fenders, Fenderings, Cutlery, Electro Plate, Tea Trays, Dish Covers, And every description of *General Furnishing Ironmongery.*
GAS FITTING in great variety, including a selection of beautiful designs in Crystal Gaseliers for Drawingrooms, &c. A large assortment of Garden Seats, Flower Stands, Garden Engines and Syringes, Horticultural Implements, &c.
Agents for Maberly's Fire proof Safes and Boxes. Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for lighting Gentlemen's Country Mansions, Halls, Churches, &c.
J. EDMUNDSON and CO.
IRONMONGERY WAREROOMS,
104, GRAFTON-STREET.

TO FARMERS, CART & DRAY MAKERS, &c.
MUNRO'S PATENT AXLE WORKS
DUBLIN.

Mr. Munro respectfully solicits the attention of the Farmers and Cart and Dray Makers of Ireland to the Axles manufactured at his Works, which have been tested for the last two years, and found to be superior to any in use. They are made of the best material, and are warranted to run for twelve months without heating. Mr. Munro has also patented a cable tenter which can be supplied.

Miscellaneous.

MAPPINS, ELECTRO SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the Largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works Sheffield.

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TO SERVANTS WANTING SITUATIONS
Advertisements for Servants in want of Situations, are inserted in the IRISH TIMES for 6d. each.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN*, A.D. 1818,
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of Her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mountings for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
☞ Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names Engraved on Medals and Repairs neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.
Please observe, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

TO BE LET, a large cool Apartment, adapted for either a Wine Vault, for Bottling Porter, or other Business, with plenty of water; also a large Store and Yard, with five apartments, 40 feet by 50, suited for a Coach-factory, Corn stores, or any manufacturing business requiring plenty of room, with a good entrance. Apply to the MESSRS. MARTIN, Artists and Stucco Plasterers, Statuary Galleries, 31, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.

"ONCE A WEEK."
LADIES Visiting Dublin will please call and inspect Mrs. RITCHIE'S Choice Stock of LACE and EMBROIDERED GOODS, which are of the most fashionable kind and in great variety.
☞ Observe the Ladies' Outfitting and Embroidery Warehouse, 17, Leinster-street, Merrion Square.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER,
MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
24, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,
Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.
O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favoring them with their custom, the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.
Mess and Servants Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Spain and Portugal	One p.m., July 6.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres	One p.m., July 8.
America (New York and Bahamas	Six p.m., July 10.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., July 11.
Australia and New Zealand *via* Southampton; India (Bombay) *via* Southampton	One p.m., July 11.
America (New York)	One p.m., July 12.
Canada, by Canadian packet ...	Six p.m., July 12.
America (Boston) and Bermudda ...	Six p.m., July 15.
West Indies and Pacific, Spain and Portugal	One p.m., July 17.
Australia and New Zealand, *via* Marseilles. India (Bombay) *via* Marseilles)	Six p.m., July 17.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via via* Southampton	One p.m., June 19.
America (New York), Canada, by Canadian packet	Six p.m., July 19.
America (New York) ...	Six p.m., July 22.
West Coast of Africa	Six p.m., July 23.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., July 25.
India (Bombay), *via* Southamyton. America (New York). Spain and Portugal	One p.m., July 26.
Canada, by Canadian packet ...	Six p.m., July 26.
America (Boston)	Six p.m., July 29.
France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany...	Six p.m., daily.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by he Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwardedonly by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and paid for, at the rate of 1s. *for every such announcement.*

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

According to the telegrams the Sardinian army has invested Peschiera, from the Lago di Garda to the Mincio. This must mean that they have thrown up field works and batteries on the western side only, a little in advance of Castiglione. The eastern side of Peschiera is still open for reinforcements from Verona and by the valley of the Adige. The Sardinians, under Charles Albert captured Peschiera in 1849, after a seven weeks siege, and the time gained by the resistance of the fortress is said to have greatly assisted Radetzky in his endeavour to recover Italy for his young master. At that time the Sardinians crossed at Goito the very day the fortress yielded. The town was originally fortified by Napoleon the first, but of late years its defences have been greatly extended. It is surrounded by seven detached forts or Mamelons, and probably the roar of cannon which has been heard in this direction for the last three days, was occasioned by attacks upon these outworks. The Mincio is not navigable at Peschiera, being traversed by a great number of dams or weirs, for the purpose of catching the fish entering the river from the lake. By raising the sluices the Austrians can inundate the country on both sides of the river. The twenty-seven iron-shielded gun boats, moved up by the French, can operate only on the Lake, where the Austrians have three or four war steamers, probably of little use.

Nearly midway between Peschiera and Mantua, is Villafranca, still the head quarters of the Austrian Emperor, as it was of Charles Albert when he blockaded Radetzky at Verona. As the distance between Villafranca and Valeggio, the French head-quarters, is but five miles, it is not unlikely that another engagement is impending. It is plain the Austrians must be defeated, or retire voluntarily before Peschiera can be completely invested.

A little above Mantua it is understood that the French have moved 35,000 men to Goito. This move masks the fortress, leaving the rest of the army free to fight a battle, or to invest Verona. The plan of the French Emperor seems to be to drive a wedge of troops between the fortresses of Peschiera and Verona on the north, and Mantua and Lugnano on the south, leaving the latter to be dealt with by Prince Napoleon, who is said to have 50,000 men, but of these only 15,000 are French.

Terrible as were the losses inflicted on both sides by the battle of Solferino, we fear that a still greater sacrifice of human life must take place before any mediation will be listened to. Supposing the Austrians to have had 200,000 men prior to the battle of Solferino, and to have lost in killed, wounded, and missing, 25,000, they have received above 50,000 by reinforcements. They have still, then, nearly a quarter of a million of men in arms. The French army has been kept up nearly to its original amount by detachments continually sent up to the front. Half a million of soldiers then are still cooped up in a space not 15 miles in length—a number amply sufficient both to besiege or defend fortresses, and to encounter in the field. But a pitched battle is not the worst destroyer. The country between Peschiera and Mantua is deadly during the months of July and August. The intense heat playing upon the swamps and marshes breeds fevers, ague and dysentery. The French army appears to suffer considerably already. At Brescia, 10,000 beds are occupied; all the villages in the rear of the Allies are crowded not only with wounded, but with fever stricken men. At Genoa even, all the convents and hospitals are full and one of these contains 5,000 beds, while the men droop by hundreds every day. What with war and pestilence the whole north of Italy has become an Aceldama.

No intelligence has yet been received of the squadron before Venice. This city can hardly be taken without a land force. The Alpine rivers flowing into the Adriatic have thrown up barriers like huge breakwaters in of front the Lagoons and the only channel available for large ships has been blocked up by sunken vessels. Under Manin, Venice besieged by sea and land resisted the whole power of Radetzky for three months. It is not to be supposed that the regular army of Austria will offer less resistance than the half-armed and undisciplined levies of Manin.

Ten years since, Austria offered terms which would have obviated all this bloodshed. She proposed the cession of Lombardy to Piedmont, as far as the line of the Adige, for a pecuniary indemnity, Parma and Modena to be similarly redeemed from their respective princes, and incorporated with her dominions, and the erection of the Venetian provinces into a constitutional monarchy under an Austrian Archduke. We are told that these offers were concealed from Charles Albert until after they were rejected by Lord Palmerston as mediator. It is understood that Prussia is about to offer the same terms now. If they are again rejected we do not see how the war can be for any time confined to Italy.

THE massacre at Perugia must eventually destroy for ever the temporal power of the Papacy. If Antonelli intended to execute a piece of Machiavellian policy, he has signally failed, and ruined the cause he intended to support by such unholy means. The Pope may have threatened, as the *Univers* states, to have anathematized Louis Napoleon and Victor Emanuel, but the thunders of the Vatican are powerless. However well inclined the Emperor of the French was to protect the Papacy for his own ulterior ends, he has been overruled by circumstances. It happened that the great majority of the men of Perugia were absent, serving as volunteers in the Sardinian army, when the janissarries of his Holiness made an onslaught on the women and children who were left behind. When tidings of the butchery reached the Sardinian camp the men met together and determined to return and punish the perpetrators of the outrage. Others, whose homes the Pope had not yet given up to plunder, feared the same carnage might be perpetrated by the benevolent Vicar of Christ. They met, as well they who had already lost, as they who feared to lose, all that is dear to man, and in twenty-four hours an expedition was organized which would have extirpated the Swiss and those who protected them. These matters became serious, it would have been too great a mockery for the most consummate hypocrite to profess a love for Italian freedom in one part of Italy and to give up the wives of those who struggled for freedom in another to the brutal violence of the Pope's drunken body-guards. So the Emperor and King have commissioned M. D'Azeglio to command the Romagnese, with a promise that the poor people will not be abandoned to the tender mercies of their spiritual father. The Pope, in spite, has created M. Semid, the man whom Switzerland repudiates a general! It sounds rather strange, to be sure, a Pope making a general, but so it is, and not after all more strange than a Pope contracting for a lottery.

It happens that an English family was grossly abused by these ruffians at Perugia. We fear, for the credit of this country, to ask whether Lord Palmerston has taken any steps to demand satisfaction of his holiness. Oliver Cromwell would have sent two or three brigs up the Tiber and blown up the Vatican for such an outrage, but we have no Oliver Cromwell now, and perhaps Lord Palmerston has promised his twenty-two Roman Catholic supporters not to interfere with the government of his holiness. There was an American family ill treated also. Will our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic leave this matter to the arbitration of Roman Catholic Sovereigns? We think not. Jonathan, perhaps, has something of the old leaven in him, and will settle our quarrel with his own in a manner rather more sharp than agreable. Our patch-work Cabinet depends for existence; on 22 Roman Catholic members whose hostility must be propitiated in any way, we have no expectation they will vindicate the honour of England when he who commands the outrage is a Pope.

THE Ultramontane party effected a very small surprise last night. When the majority of the few members who had remained in the house until twelve o'clock had withdrawn, Sir William Somerville suddenly asked leave to introduce a bill to enable Roman Catholic barristers to hold the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland. This moderate request was cordially assented to by no less a personage than the Home Secretary of State. This worthy official of a Protestant government coolly informed the House that the omission of a clause to the same effect in the act of 1829, was purely "a matter of inadvertence." The Home Secretary forgets the history of that bill, and proves his ignorance of the duties of the Chancellor—the Chancellor is the keeper of the Queen's conscience, and until her Majesty becomes a Roman Catholic, her legal confessor, we presume, should be of her own belief.

This motion of Sir Wm. Somerville is nothing new. It ranks with oaths' bills, chaplaincy bills, Roman Catholic relief bills, which annually weary the House. No doubt it would be pleasant if the highest legal functionary in the land were a gentleman bound body and soul to obey a foreign pontiff. Secret wills, drawn up by priests beside the death-bed, occasionally startle the world by the disinterested nature of their bequests. Now and then, too, a kidnapping case, like that of the O'Malleys comes before the Chancellor. It would be very comfortable if property and liberty were to depend upon the flat of the nominee of Dr. Cullen and his "working majority."

The *Times* upon the report of the Board of Health:—

Without these accounts we should be all in the dark. We should discover the presence of any violent epidemic like cholera or influenza, and we should be frightened, perhaps, with obscure or exaggerated rumours of any new disorder, like diphtheria; but the ravages of ordinary diseases would escape notice. We should never know exactly what mischief was at work, and, not having this knowledge, we could, of course, take no measures in self-defence. The first result, therefore, of sanitary statistics is to teach us our real position, and that position has now been mapped out with extraordinary accuracy. We have been able to classify diseases not only by their symptoms but by their effects. We know the maladies, which are most fatal, the class of persons most likely to be attacked, and, by consequence, the remedies most proper to be applied. After a few returns we can trace the operation of these remedies also, until at last we get a regular balance-sheet telling us precisely where our weak points are, where the waste of life or health is excessive, and where our exertions ought to be made. If our readers will follow us for a few minutes through Dr. Letheby's last report they will see all this machinery in most efficient and useful action.

The great scourges of our population, consumption apart, are fever and diarrhœa, and to fever and diarrhœa, therefore, the authorities direct their attention. Whenever cases of this nature are visited by the Union surgeons they are at once reported to the Officer of Health, and the report is followed by inspection and observation. Altogether, in these and other cases, no fewer than 2,638 inspections were made during the last quarter in the city alone, while 766 orders were issued for sanitary improvement. Next come the disorders of infancy, forming a fertile source of mortality, and by classifying deaths according to age it is at once discovered whether these maladies are making progress or not. There is also a third disease—at one time the most dreadful of all—which now occupies a position peculiar to itself. For smallpox alone, out of the whole catalogue of disorders, is there a known specific available beforehand. The poison lurks about us still, but we possess more than an antidote—we have a preventive. Vaccination disarms smallpox of its terrors and every death therefore from smallpox may be regarded as a death which might have been prevented by proper means. This, perhaps, seems but a brief enumeration of the diseases incident to humanity, yet it is a perfectly sufficient one. If the statistics of tubercular and furbriie diseases are ascertained, almost everything is ascertained that can materially affect the questions in hand.

Let us now proceed to the actual results of the quarter's observations. Two diseases have been rather more fatal than usual—scarlet fever and smallpox. The former has probably been stimulated by certain atmospheric conditions beyond our present knowledge, but the latter ought not have produced such mischief. Dr. Letheby argues that something is wrong. Possibly the protective power of vaccination does not last so long as is supposed; possibly the vaccine matter itself is less powerful than it used to be; possibly the precautions is not adopted so uniformly as formerly. In this case demands. This, we need hardly say, is the most probable supposition of the three. It should never be forgotten that smallpox has not been destroyed.—It is no extinct disease, like leprosy or the sweating sickness. It is among us at all times, barely kept under by a particular preventive, and if we relax our precautions it reasserts its strength in an instant. There is no point where sanitary statistics are of greater value than here. Smallpox requires constant watching, and nothing but a strict account of its operations can enable us to subdue it. In the cases of ordinary fever and diarrhœa there has been an improvement, so great, indeed, that the number of persons attacked by these maladies during the past quarter is less by half than the number returned for the same period in 1857; and the mortality among infants has been diminished also, though the deaths of this class still count for 39 per cent. of the whole.

The *Daily News* on Colonel Schmid's proclamation at Perugia.

Let us now turn to the proclamation of the military governor of Perugia. With him the Saturnalia are over—for the time, at any rate—while Baron Urban on the other hand, appears to be gloating over the first prospects of his reign. Colonel Anthony Schmid, therefore, writes in a palliative strain; and in turning to his address from that of Urban, we turn from ferocity to falsehood. Colonel Schmid approaches the subject of his revolting deeds with a due sense of the inherent difficulty of justification in such circumstances. He begins, adroitly enough, by an immense assumption of the sanctity and inviolability of Pontifical rights. Unhappily, however, "Pontifical rights" are but the correlative to "popular wrongs;" and the greater the stress laid upon the former, the greater we anticipate the iniquity to be defended. "Sent by my august Sovereign, Pio Nono," he begins, "to re-establish among you his legitimate government, I could have wished to avoid every kind of collision." This is a very innocent beginning; but the governor flounders terribly from the moment that he passes out of his generalities. "They who had taken possession of the public power," he adds, "have thought fit to carry their audacity to the point of resisting the armed force; and from that moment my troops were bound to show themselves faithful to a duty no less imperious than painful." If Colonel ANTONY SCHMID had said nothing on the hideous massacre of Perugia, a question might have arisen how far he had been able to control the lust, debauchery, and villany of his troops. A charitable supposition might have arisen that these atrocities were not perpetrated with either his concurrence or with that of his master, Antonelli. But Colonel Schmid has removed the veil. He has told us, in effect, that the papacy aims to govern by wholesale massacre, and that he is the instrument for carrying out the system. Every one knows that all the available manhood of Perugia had gone forward to join in the war of independence, and that the mercenaries were sent thither from Rome because the massacre of men women, and children was easy work. If Cardinal Antonelli thinks he can strike terror into the popular cause by means of massacres in the middle of the nineteenth century, he woefully miscalculates the spirit of liberty which is arrayed against him.

But Colonel Antony Schmid comes forward with the audacious assertion, that "Now his task is to re-establish and protect public order!" This close associaton of deliberate massacre and public order appears not unnatural to a soldier in the pay of his Holiness. The Colonel's programme for the happy future of Perugia, not less naturally, is that "the legitimate authority of the Pontifical Government is established in its full integrity," and that "a military government is appointed which will remain until fresh provisions are made." The address concludes with the words:—Inhabitants of Perugia, respect the laws, and I answer for the discipline of my troops." In this assurance of the subordination of his Swiss guards, Colonel Schmid takes upon himself anew the responsibility for every outrage at Perugia, past or in store. It is not reassuring to a decimated population to be told that their submission to a ferocious military government, against which their brothers are elsewhere actively contending, is the only alternative to their total massacre; but it is satisfactory to feel that every fresh barbarity of the Pontifical Government hastens its end.

The *Times* on Lord Palmerston's address at University College:

Quite as important in their way, and quite as characteristic of the speaker, are the remarks which follow on a different point. One hears in these days a good deal of controversy on comparative claims of a concentrated and general interest. Where are those who stand out for a young man giving all his attention up to twenty-two or three to either one of the old courses of study, whether mainly classical, as at Oxford, or mathematical, as at Cambridge. Again, there are those who, on much the same grounds, maintain the professional system of education, and would divide boys out into soldiers, divines, lawyers, physicians engineers, or men of business, from the age of fifteen, if not earlier. A man, they say, can never learn too soon that which he will have to do, though he may defer to a more convenient time, or to leisure hours, the subjects which he will only take up for a musement, or as auxiliary to the main chance of his life's plan. On the other hand, a very zealous class deprecate this slavery of the mind to one profession, one faculty, or one province of knowledge, and would either let a youth follow his genius wherever it led him, or develope him, as far as possible, to the whole circle of human knowledge, teaching him all he can learn. England has hitherto gone on the first plan; of late it has made great steps in the direction of the latter, not only in her new institutions, but even in her venerable Universities on the Cam and the Isis. Lord Palmerston seems to us to decide the question with his accustomed felicity, and also with the authority of a great example. "Every man, I take for granted, intends to devote himself to one particular career. Let him make the objects of that career the subjects of intense and earnest study, but do not let him devote himself singly and entirely to one pursuit." He rightly judges that besides what a man must learn for his post in life, there is much more that he would do well to learn for the enlargement of his mind, for his own amusement, and for his social duties. Even these subjects, though not followed up to the same extent as those of a man's special profession, Lord Palmerston urges should be learnt thoroughly and exactly.

This adjustment between the contending claims of one study and what is called general knowledge is so obvious when stated that one almost wonders it should want any authority. But there is a sort of professional, or rather trading prejudice, against all knowledge that does not directly prepare a man for his special duties, or supply the means of comparing various degrees of intellectual progress. It is simply the prejudice of the tradesman, who thinks every half hour given to the book, the newspaper, the reading-room, to society, or to any amusement, as so much lost to the ledger, and sure to tell in the annual profits. Even here it is a mistake; how much more in the higher professions? Nature did not intend any man to be an animal just doing one thing, like a spoke in a wheel or a cow in a milkman's stable. Unless he has eyes, ears, and sympathies for something else about him, he is sure to settle and shrink up into something very dull, useless, and miserable. There are very few people indeed who do not lament deeply, and with reason, that their early education was not more comprehensive, and that they were not thereby better prepared to profit by the opportunities that offered. The just complaint is, that when the occasion, or even the necessity, surprised them, they had to get up the grammar of the study instead of reaping the profit of its thorough acquisition. They had thus always been behindhand. How many a new acquaintance can only be half appreciated, how many an interesting conversation but quarter understood, how many a column of the newspaper reluctantly passed over, just for lack of some elementary knowledge. With the elements of a subject well mastered one's whole life is an almost spontaneous source of acquisition, and every day brings its increase. But the mind, whether you will or not, must roam out of the rugged path of business and the stiff lines of the profession. It will unbend itself in one subject or another. If it is not provided with wholesome and dignified subjects it will resort to others which will be morbid and debasing; and when Lord Palmerston tells young men they must pick up all the knowledge they can, so as not to neglect the main business of their lives, he is lending a helping hand to religion itself against the many foes sure to invade the idleness or the weariness of the empty and unfurnished mind.

The *Daily News* on the comparative mortality caused by war and famine:—

The deaths in France are about 850,000 per annum; and the whole army of France employed in Italy does not exceed 200,000, or it is only one-fourth of persons who die annually. If 20,000 of these should actually perish annually in battle it would be a large number, so that the loss of life by war will probably not be more than one-fortieth part of the annual deaths in France. What proportion of the 200,000 would die annually in the course of nature, living as the multitude live in France, under great privations, assuming their ages to be between 15 and 35, we are not in a condition to say precisely. We believe however, it would not be much less than 1 per cent., or of the 20,000 we suppose actually to perish in battle annually 3,000 would die in the course of nature. In about forty or forty-one years the whole population of France dies and is renewed. Deplorable, then, as is the loss of life in battle, still more deplorable as are the wounds and mutilations which make the life almost miraculously saved by the skill of the surgeon one long suffering, we cannot regard the loss of life in battle as the great evil of modern warfare.

In 1847, says M. Moreau de Jonnes in the *Annuaire de l'Economie Politique* for 1850, "the price of bread was quadrupled, and famine was more murderous to the French than two or three pitched battles." Thus we can readily imagine causes at work in France more inimical in peace to the progress of population than the destruction of life in battle. Subsequently to 1846, a very painful illustration of the same fact occurred amongst ourselves. The population of Ireland, worse off than the population of France, of which only as many perished of fevilies as might have fallen in two or three battles, decreased between 1841 and 1851, according to the census of the two periods, by no less than 1,513,394 persons—more than one-fifth of the people perished. Though continued emigration may account for some of the diminution—but not much, for emigration had been going on largely for several years before, with a continual increase in the population, till after the census of 1841—yet it is certain that the bulk of this loss of people took place between 1846 and 1851. We are not desirous of reviving in the public mind the sad pictures which every post between the autumn of 1846 and the close of 1847 brought from Ireland of multitudes perishing by the road side or unattended in hovels—of still greater multitudes only partially relieved by charity, to die after protracted sufferings, including the parching fever of slow starvation; we only hint at some of the striking features of that, great calamity to remind the public that there are far worse evils than war, and that of these worse evils the French, like the Irish between 1846 and 1851, have been in some degree continually the prey, as their vital statistics show. Not only may the loss of life be greater in peace than in war—not only is death sure to come within a short period to all, but it may be that sufferings which precede death in peace are lingering agonies, while the death of the soldier is but a short suffering, or it may be the exultation of a great achievement or a splendid victory. "He has no dread "of death if with him dies his foe." While he would earnestly plead for the preservation of peace at all times, and the avoidance of all that woful evil of which war is the infliction, when greater interests than life are imperilled, we cannot, in estimating its cost, join with those who deprecate it only or chiefly as destructive of human life.

The examples of France in 1847, and Ireland in 1846-51, teach us very clearly that the destruction of subsistence, or the lessening of the quantity of subsistence, is far worse than battles, causing more deaths, and making death almost infinitely more miserable. The worst evil of war is that it destroys human subsistence. Wherever that is to be obtained life will abound. Wherever that is destroyed, or the production of it restricted, life will be curtailed or destroyed, and miserable lingering death will follow. One of the features, however, of modern warfare is to respect private property and all the means of subsistence. On the part of the liberating army of Italy, which has all its own wants supplied from its own resources, and carries provisions with it, this principle is especially observed. It destroys only the enemy, and nothing wantonly. The French and Sardinian Governments must no doubt impose on their people additional taxes, if they amount to no more than will pay the interest of the loans they contract; but if these people have some enthusiasm in the cause, and their industry be free to exert itself, they may be stimulated to greater exertions, and may readily repair the losses or make good the cost of the war. In all ages the devastations of war, even when countries have been overrun, have been speedily repaired where the work of reparation has not been interfered with. War, then, which does not interrupt ordinary productive industry, is comparatively little injurious. If it does not interfere with the production of subsistence, it is in the main but little destructive of life, and the cost of war, therefore, is chiefly to be estimated by the misdirection or perversion of industry which it occasions. This may be as effectually done by measures not intended to stop national prosperity as by war, and possibly some of the alacrity which our neighbours show to engage in hostility may be the consequence of impediments to the free exercise of their industry and energy at home.

The *Morning Star* upon Lord Russell's German despatch:—

As we apprehend, the true policy is for this country not to interfere by act or word; and above all to make no propositions which require large armaments at their back to give them weight, for what difference is there between that and an act of open war? One of the most pertinent, pointed, precise, and concise diplomatic documents which it has been our fortune to meet with is to be found in the "Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Italy," at page 30 of the Blue-book. It is a despatch from Lord Cowley to the Earl of Malmesbury, dated Paris, January 27, and it runs as follows:—"The Russian ambassador has apprised "Count Walewski that in reply to the wishes "expressed by your lordship at St. Petersburg "the Russian Government should join their "efforts to those of her Majesty's Government for "the maintenance of peace, Sir J. Crampton was in-"formed that Russia would give no advice to those "who did not apply for it." Now that is what may be fairly termed neutrality, and not only neutrality as respects this or any other individual war, but a sound common-sense rule for nations as well as persons in every state of circumstances. Give no advice until it is asked; mind your own business, and leave other people to mind theirs. Would to Heaven some practicable means could be discovered of enforcing the observance of these golden precepts upon our Ministers of State! Yet it is easier to sigh for it than to suggest it. If one could tell how to abolish Secret Deplomacy, the thing would be done. Here we see Lord John Russell has written a despatch to the German Powers within a week after coming into office, which is really a breach of English neutrality in the war, and which may yet lead us into actual hostilities, and nobody outside the Cabinet knows anything at all about it, until, the act being accomplished and irreversible, a Cabinet Minister deigns to reveal it on the hustings. Is not this monstrous? How can it be said that the English are a free people, freely governing themselves when it is in the power of an irresponsible body of fourteen or fifteen men to deal as they like with the entire foreign relations of the coutry, even to the extent of peace or war, without the advice, assent, or knowledge of Parliament and the people? It is done in the name of the royal prerogative, although in reality the authority of the Crown is of little weight. The oligarchy which for the last 150 yerrs has usurped the functions of the throne, and denied the rights of the people, alone sustain as they alone profit by this system of secret Diplomacy, it is worse than a dictatorship where the responsibility can be fixed on one man; it is as bad as the Venetian Council, in whose policy secrecy was the Alpha and the Omega. While it lasts, it is but a vain boast to talk of English liberties and our free constitution; without our own will or knowledge we shall be continually involved in foreign entanglements, and in engagements which pledge the blood and treasure of the nation for objects which are no concern of ours. Secret Diplomacy is the root of all that is evil in the foreign relations of England.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be perceived that the Annual Meeting of the Primitive Wesleyan Missionary Society will be held on to-morrow evening. We understand that on the occasion much interesting information will be communicated respecting the religious awakening in various parts of Ireland.

BAZAAR IN AID OF THE COOMBE SCHOOLS BUILDING FUND.—A bazaar in aid of the building fund of the Coombe Ragged Schools took place yesterday at Salthill Gardens. The articles were exhibited under canvass, for which the weather was extremely favourable. The attendance was numerous and fashionable. A debt of £70 remaining to be cleared off was the object of the bazaar. The display and arrangements were very creditable. The band of the 20th regiment performed on the occasion.

ZION CHURCH AND SCHOOLS, RATHGAR.—On the right hand side of the unfinished road branching southward from Rathgar-avenue, beyond the windmill, may now be seen a number of workmen enclosing the site for these buildings, The area of the church and schools have been already peeled off; the surrounding wall will be built at once, and then the work will be carried on with all speed. The architect of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Mr. Welland, has contributed the very elegant plans, and the Messrs. Cockburn have the corresponding contract. The Church will be 128 feet long, and will consist of nave, transepts, and chancel; and it so happens that, by building the end wall of the latter next and parallel to the road, the chancel window will face the east. The organ and choir will be where the nave and south transept meet. The boys' and girls' schoolrooms and grounds with the teacher's house attached will be on the west of the church. The church will be surrounded by sloping plots and terraces, and these again by carriageways leading to the main doors on the north and south of the nave. There will be other side doors also. In the north transept will be the robingroom. No doubt the population will follow the church, but at present not one in twenty of the district population is on the Dodder side of the site selected. When the road, at present a *cul de sac*, shall be continued down to the river to obtain the bridge grant of £1,000, it will greatly enhance the value of ground about for building. The time allowed by the Grand Jury for opening the road will expire in autumn; so that parties interested should beware they do not forfeit the presentment by delaying to fulfil this necessary and useful condition.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.
We have just completed a number of the above in highly finished extra Strong Gold and Silver cases (some exquisitely engraved for Ladies' wear).
Nothing having been spared in their Manufacture to make them perfect, we can confidently recommend them to all by whom accuracy of time-keeping is a desideratum, as first class Watches impossible to be excelled.
Our prices will be found most moderate, and considerably under those usually charged for Watches of the same class.
Twelve years' written engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH AND CO.,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post Office Clock).
N.B.—Watch and Clock REPAIRS executed under our own inspection by Workmen of the highest competence.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH from FIVE SHILLINGS EACH, supplied by Messrs. DAVIES, Surgeon-Dentist, 22, NORTH EARL-STREET (nine doors from Sackville-street), are incorrodible, cheapest and best, and ensure by their eminently successful and painless method the greatest comfort, perfect mastication and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible.

DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement: it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed. Consultation free.) Stopping or Extracting a Tooth 2s. 6d; (a Single Tooth, from 5s.; a set, from £5 5s. A perfect fit in every case guaranteed. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed by Messrs. DAVIS, 22, NORTH EARL-STREET DUBLIN,) nine doors from Sackville-street).

Fashionable Intelligence.

The Queen received at Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon an address on the throne from the convocation of the Clergy.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by his officers, and with the members of the Upper House in their convocation habits, arrived at Buckingham Palace at ten minutes before three o'clock. His grace was accompanied by the Prolocutor and the members of the Lower House of convocation.

The officers and members of the Upper House present were the Vicar-General Dr. Travers Twiss; the Registrar, Francis Hart Dyke, Esq., the Apparitor-General, Felix Knyvett, Esq.; the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells,

The members of the Lower House of Convocation present were, the Dean of Bristol, Prolocutor; Deans—Westminster, Worcester, Norwich, Wells; Archdeacons—Bickersteth, Hale, Tatam, Bentinck; Proctors for Chapters—Rev. Richard Hervey, Gloucester; Rev. Chancellor Morgan, Llandaff, Hon. and Rev. S. Waldegrave, Salisbury. Proctors for the Clergy—Mr. Riddell, Canterbury; Mr. Randolph, Winchester; Mr. Francis Cobb, Actuary.

The Queen was accompanied by the great officers of state to the throne.

The Prince Consort was on her Majesty's left, and the Prince of Wales was on the Queen's right.

Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Secretary of State for the Home Department attended her Majesty,

The Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting, and the officers of the royal Household, occupied their usual stations near the Sovereign.

Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms lined the Throne-room, under the command of the Lieutenant.

The members of the Convocation were introduced from the Green Drawing-room to the presence of the Queen.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by his officers, and the Upper House following, advanced to her Majesty's right.

The Prolocutor and members of the Lower House stood on the Queen's left,

His Grace read and delivered the address to her Majesty.

The Queen returned the following most gracious answer:

"I receive with sincere satisfaction the renewed assurance of your loyal and affectionate attachment to my throne and person.

"I heartily concur in your feelings of gratitude to Almighty God for the restoration of tranquillity to my Indian dominions; and it is my earnest desire that the government of that country should be conducted in the spirit of mildness and charity which is the distinguishing attribute of our holy religion.

"I rely upon the Christian sentiments of my subjects for supporting the pacific policy which has consistently guided my councils.

"It will ever be my anxious wish that all measures may be adopted which have for their object the diffusion of true religion among all classes of my people, and which may tend to render the national church an efficient instrument for promoting the spiritual welfare of the increasing population of this realm."

The Archbishop of Canterbury received the answer from her Majesty, and kneeling, had the honour of kissing hands.

The Prolocutor, the Dean of Bristol, knelt before the Queen, and had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand.

The Archbishop, and the members of both houses, then withdrew,

Baron Henry de Triqueti had the honour of submitting to the inspection of the Queen and the Prince Consort two statuettes in carved ivory.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Oporto, attended by Captain Keppel and Vicompte de Campanhad, visited the United Service Institution, in Whitehall yard.

The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales rode on horseback in the afternoon. Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge attended.

The Queen had a dinner party in the evening. The company included the King of the Belgians, the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Oporto, and the Count of Flanders, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, Lord Stanley, Viscount Bury, Lord Harris, the Right Hon. Sir George and Lady Grey, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. Phipps, Colonel the Hon. R. Bruce, Colonel Count de Moerkerke, Lieut.-General Vicount de Campanhaa, Dr. Keopl, Captain Sergio, M. Sampayo, and Major Burnell.

The band of the Coldstream Guards attended during dinner.

According to orders now given the Court will not visit Scotland this season.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, it is gratifying to state, is so far recovered from her late serious illness as to be enabled to resume her accustomed carriage drives in the Park.

Colonel Hill, Governor of Sierra Leone, had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle yesterday at the Colonial Office.

The Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson transacted business yesterday at the office of the Board of Trade.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY.—The Right Hon. E. Cardwell and Mrs. Cardwell arrived in Kingstown on Sunday morning, and proceeded to Charleville, near Enniskerry, the residence of Lord Monck, where they have since been staying.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

A council was held yesterday in the council chamber, Dublin Castle. Present—Their Excellencies the Lord Chancellor and General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., G.C.H., who were sworn Lords Justices of Ireland; also, the Right Hon. Frederick Shaw, the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls, the Right Hon. Baron Greene, the Right Hon. the Judge of the Court of Probate, the Right Hon John Hatchell, and the Right Hon. the Attorney-General. The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell was sworn of the privy council, and took his place at the board.

DEPARTURE OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Yesterday morning his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant left Dublin *en route* for Scotland. Shortly after seven o'clock his Excellency and the Countess of Eglington, quitted the Viceregal Lodge, Phœnix Park, accompanied by a large brilliant *suite*, and escorted by a guard of honour of the 13th Light Dragoons. At the entrance to the Park, in Parkgate-street, a detachment of the 30th regiment was drawn up, and when the Viceregal party was passing, the troops presented arms and the band played the National Anthem. A considerable number of persons were assembled at the place, and upon his Excellency, who drove in an open carriage and four, being recognized, he was heartly cheered. When the carriages arrived at the terminus of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, Amien-street, the band of the 16th regiment, which, together with a company of that corps, were drawn up in front of the building, played the National Anthem. His Excellency was received on the platform by Sir J. Power, Mr. L. J. M'Donnell, Mr. Lawlor, Mr. Thomas Hutton, directors; and Mr. J. P. Culverwell, Secretary of the Company: and by Mr. John Barlow, Chairman of the Belfast Junction Company. Amongst those who accompanied His Excellency to the railway station were Lord Naas, Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Dean Tighe, Chaplain to the Household; Major Bagot, Comptroller; Major Foster and Captain Campbell, Cochrane, and Moore, A.D.C.s; Captain Willis, Gentleman Usher; Drs. Banks and Law, Physicians to his Excellency; Colonel Lake, Commissioner of Police; and the Town Major, &c., &c. His Excellency was accompanied by the Countess of Eglinton, Lady Fanny Lambert, Mr. Gustavus Lambert, State Steward: Colonels Doyle and Lindsay. P.S.; and Mr. W. Everard, Assistant Private Secretary. Having taken his seat in the special train, which was in waiting, the signal

that England could by her fleets alone maintain herself free from invasion. It was, however, necessary to keep these fleets in the highest state of efficiency, to enable her to cope with the united navies of any two countries in the world. He contrasted, in some detail, the past and present of the British and French navies, and contended that much remains to be done, in order to raise the former to its proper relative superiority. Last year we were surpassed, both in steam men-of-war and steam frigates, by the French Navy. In the first we had now recovered our supremacy and should increase that supremacy next year, but our inferiority in frigates yet remained; and, as he was well assured, in the training and disciplining of the seamen. As we had no fleet to secure us against invasion, we ought to maintain a land force able to resist any invading force that might be thrown upon our shores. For this purpose not less than 100,000 regular troops and an equal number of militia would be required, with the additional precaution of the constructing of strong fortifications in our garrisons and arsenals. With regard to the intentions of the Continental Powers, he attributed no ill-feeling to the Emperor of the French, but would not trust a sovereign who had no reliance on himself, but who was compelled to act according to the exigency of circumstances. In every case Great Britian ought to be secure in her own strength, without trusting either to the alliance or the forbearance of foreign Powers.

Lord STRADFORD DE REDCLIFFE was not afraid of invasion, but concurred in the necessity of maintaining strong defensive forces, both by sea and land.

Earl GRANVILLE considered that irritating allusions to the conduct and position of foreign [illegible] were highly injudicious. At no time were we in less peril of invasion. We were on the best of terms with the United States. Russia was unprepared for war, and France was engaged in a struggle which demanded all her forces. The preservation of peace was materially endangered by the inflammatory language coming from either branch of the Legislature. He declared on the part of the Cabinet that they would give ample strength and efficiency to the resources of the country.

The Earl of HARDWICK made some severe strictures on the measures taken by the present Government when last in office for the organization of the navy, which was most imperfect, inefficient, and which could not maintain our safety in Europe without a fleet of 400 sail of the line.

The Duke of SOMERSET explained the steps which he was taking to expedite the works in the dockyards, and in other ways, and the exertions made for the building and manning of the ships.

After some remarks from Lord Brougham, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Duke of Argyll, and the Duke of Rutland on the subject, the House adjourned at 8.15 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—June 5

TROOPS IN INDIA.

Mr. VANSITTART asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received any information regarding the excitement which has prevailed among the East India Company's European troops, consequent upon the withdrawing of the alternative of re-enlisting with bounty, or of being discharged, on the occasion of the transfer of their services to the crown, and, if so, whether he has reason to believe that such excitement no longer exists?

Sir C. WOOD said there was now much less excitement on the subject, and he believed the claims made by the troops were altogether unfounded. Investigations on the matter were still in progress.

THE SERPENTINE RIVER.

Sir M. FARQUHAR asked the First Commissioner of Works whether he proposes to carry out the intention of his predecessor in office, as expressed on the 8th of March, by taking a vote in the estimates for the purification of the Serpentine during the autumn of this year?

Mr. FITZROY said it was intended to include the vote with the estimates of the year.

ATLANTIC STEAM COMPANY.

Mr. BAXTER asked the First Lord of the Treasury if the attention of her Majesty's Government has been called to the contract entered into with the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company to carry mails between Galway and the United States, and whether they consider it advisable, in the interest of the public, that the contract should under certain conditions be cancelled.

Mr. GLADSTONE said the decision arrived at in this matter had occupied the earnest attention of Government. It was thought advisable that the whole series of contracts, which extended over many years and had grown into a system, should be submitted to the consideration of Parliament, for the purpose of regulating future proceedings, but not with any reference to the present. He therefore should move for the appointment of a select committe to examine into all these contracts, whether for steam or telegraphic communication, with a view to the improvement and further arrangement of the entire system.

CASE OF MR. RYLAND.

Mr. GREGORY moved for a select committee to inquire into the arrangements under which Mr. F. Ryland was induced to resign the patent office of Clerk to the Council in Canada; whether that step was taken under a distinct guarantee of the Law Commissioner, Lord Sydenham; and if so, whether the guarantee has been fully or fairly carried out by the Imperial Government. He contended that there was a strong case against the officers of the Crown in Canada, owing to the manner in which Mr. Ryland had been treated and the long injustice to which he had been subjected. It was the opinion of eminent counsel that a petition of rights could be maintained against the Crown. The traditions of the Colonial office, as acted upon in many instances, were productive of sovereign injustice. It was at least a case for inquiry.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE entered into the circumstances of the case, showing that the arrangements under which Mr. Ryland claimed it vacating one office and accepting another were made by the Colonial government with the sole view to the polictical interests of the colony. He contended that the Canadian Legislature would have acted much more fairly if it had entertained the claim; but the government was, under the circumstances, absolved from all responsibility. Chief Justice Carter had made an award in favour of Mr. Ryland, which he had accepted, but which the Canadian Legislature reduced by one-half; the other half was paid by the Imperial government. The case after this award rested on different grounds.

Now the question was re-opened on the ground that the award was insufficient. The Imperial Government had already gone beyond their duty in their generosity towards Mr. Ryland, and he should consider it equally unfair to the public and impolitic if the matter were reconsidered by the legislature of this country. A committee for the purpose of obtaining more money for Mr. Ryland would be ineffectual, and for clearing his character it would be useless, as there was no imputation upon it.

On a division the motion was negatived by 235 to 20.

RAILWAY ARBITRATION.

Colonel PATTEN obtained leave to introduce a bill enabling railway companies to settle their differences with other companies by arbitration.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Mr. COBDEN, in moving for leave to bring in a bill limiting the power of imprisonment for small debts exercised by county court judges, remarked that this power was used as punishment, and not as satisfaction of the debt, as in superior courts. This power required limitation, and was not contemplated by the Act of Parliament.

Mr. MALLINS reprobated the use made by many of the county court judges of their powers of imprisonment, some of them having issued 700 in one year, the mischief arising from the absence of a Bar which could exercise a sufficient control on the judge. This power of imprisonment ought to be carefully guarded against, and only permitted in grave cases. Eight days' imprisonment was too long a time, and ought to be materially abridged.

Mr. BALLIE COCHRANE thought the bill would be inadequate to put a stop to the tyranny of county court judges.

Mr. HENLEY observed that the condition of debtors imprisoned by the county court judges was nearly as bad as that of felons. The effect was, that the debtor had to be maintained by the country, and his family by the parish.

Mr. CLIVE said that the government would not oppose the introduction of the bill.

Mr. BRISCOE said, according to a return he held in his hand, the number of commitments was 8,000 while those for fraud were but sixty-nine.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Mr. PALK moved the following resolution:—"That this House will on Tuesday next resolve itself into a Committee to consider upon a humble address to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to give directions that the necessary arms, accoutrements, and ammunition be furnished to Volunteer Rifle Corps, under provisions of the Act 44 Geo. III., cap. 54, as well as to Artillery Corps in maritime towns and to assure her Majesty that this House will make good the same." The arrangements for forming Volunteer Corps were by no means sufficient, and ought to be further regulated.

Captain JERVIS seconded the motion.

Mr. H. BERKLEY urged Government to take the matter in hand, and to furnish the arms and clothing. He trusted proper training grounds would be provided, and care taken to avoid accidents from amateur and irregular handling of the rifles.

After some observations from Colonel DICKSON,

Lord H. Vane, Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Briscoe, and General Peel approved of the arrangement of the present Government, whereby twenty-five per cent. of the volunteers were to be furnished with rifles. The effective force of the country would then be kept up in a proper state. The artillery of the country, which was the arm of the service on which we ought principally to depend, was never in a more efficient or satisfactory state than at present.

Mr. S. HERBERT said that these volunteers would be most useful as an auxiliary force, but beyond this they would be most mischievous. The government felt grateful for the exertions of those who had raised this corps, and would give them all due encouragement. At the same time he hoped the government would not be pressed too hard. As there appeared to be perfect unanimity on the subject, he trusted the motion would not be passed.

After some remarks from Colonel North,

Mr DILLWYN declared many persons were prevented from joining the volunteers, owing to the difficulty of finding good practising grounds.

Mr. PALK withdrew his motion.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Mr. HADFIELD moved for leave to introduce a bill to enable barristers and attorneys to practice in the Court of Admiralty. The bill had the assent of the law officers of the present Administration.

Sir G. C. LEWIS fully admitted the propriety of the principles of the bill, whereby the Court of Admiralty was thrown open to the profession. The only difficulty lay in compensating the present practitioners in the court.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Foreign Enlistment Act, as far as it related to transport and store ships. The act was only intended to apply to privateers, and its application to storeships was productive alike of difficulties and injustice.

Sir G. C. LEWIS observed that the present was an inopportune time to alter the law which had just been appealed to by a Royal Proclamation, and the provisions of which had been respected by each succeeding Administration since 1819. He did not feel justified in assenting to the introduction of the bill.

Mr. BOWYER thought that the proposed alteration would render the preservation of neutrality more difficult, and would lead to a serious contravention of international law.

Mr. COLLIER would not have consented to the law of 1819 if it had been now introduced, but could not approve of any alteration at the present time.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR withdrew his motion.

Mr. ALCOCK moved for leave to introduce a bill for the voluntary commutation of church rates.

Mr. GRIFFITHS opposed the bill, which he said was an abnormal one.

Leave was then given.

PRESERVATION OF SALMON.

Mr. HOPWOOD obtained leave to introduce a bill for the more effectual preservation and increase of the breed of the salmon kind, and for the better regulating the fisheries in the rivers of England.

HALF-PAY TO GENERAL OFFICERS.

Colonel NORTH moved that this house will resolve itself into a committee to-morrow to consider an address to her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased to grant the half-pay of 400*l.* a year to certain general officers who obtained promotion on half-pay under the provisions of the general order of the 23d of April; to 26 who have since become general officers, and who are now receiving only half-pay of their regimental rank; and to assure her Majesty that this house will make good the same.

Mr. S. HERBERT opposed the motion, as the officers in question were not entitled to half-pay by their time of service.

Gen. PEEL strongly urged the claims of the officers.

After some observations from Colonel DUNNE in favour of the motion,

The House divided, when the motion was negatived by 42 to 22.

TRAMROADS (IRELAND).

Mr. HUGESSEN obtained leave to introduce a bill to facilitate the communication in Ireland by means of tramroads or tramways.

IRISH LORD CHANCELLORSHIP.

Sir C. SOMERVILLE moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend an act passed in the tenth year of his Majesty King George IV., entitled "An Act for the Relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects." His object was to repeal that part of the Act which prohibited a Roman Catholic from holding the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The prohibition was introduced under the mistaken impression that the Lord Chancellor possessed Church patronage of which he possessed none.

Mr. URQUHART seconded the motion.

Sir. G. C. LEWIS supported the motion, showing by a quotation from the speech of Sir R. Peel, when he introduced the Reform Bill, he believed that the Irish Chancellor was in possession of Church patronage.

Sir C. BRIDGES did not believe in the alleged mistake. He did not believe in the bill, but would not now oppose it, reserving his opposition till a future period.

JURY (SCOTLAND) BILL.

The Jury (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

VACATION OF SEATS BY MEMBERS OF GOVERNMENT.

Mr. WRIGHT moved for leave to bring in a bill for amending the act which necessitates the vacation of seats by members accepting offices made the Crown.

Mr. SMITH considered such vacation of seats a constitutional safeguard, and opposed the motion.

Mr. INGRAM supported the motion. The present law was past for times very different from the present.

On a division the motion was negatived by 53 to 51.

TURNPIKE ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Mr. ALCOCK moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that a commission may issue to inquire and report on the turnpike roads and bridges in England and Wales.

Sir G. C. LEWIS opposed the motion, saying that the state of these trusts had of late years been improved.

Mr. HOPE approved of the system of rates rather than tolls, but felt that if tolls were abolished it would not be easy to establish rates.

Mr. CRAWFORD proposed that the wording of the Scotch commission should be adopted in place of that of the proposed motion.

Mr. B. CARTER thought that a commission was at present premature while other commissions were in progress.

The motion was negatived without a division.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and

The House adjourned at 12-25 a.m.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE,
Wednesday, Noon.

PRUSSIA.

Extensive Military Preparations.

PRUSSIA.—The *Times* has re-appointed our own Correspondent at Berlin. Until some time has elapsed his assertions must be taken somewhat on trust. The Prussian proposals, he says, are now in the hands of Prussia and England. With England Prussia has been unsuccessful; she has more hope of Russia, and the writer is of opinion that the Czar is not likely to take any active part against Germany. By the end of next week the Prussian army will be in full march. Two Corps d'Armee will be stationed on the Selesian frontier, in case of unexpected attack on the part of Russia, the guards will be stationed so as to be ready at a moment's notice to march to Silesia or to the Rhine. On the lower and middle Rhine 140,000 Prussians will be stationed, 80,000 at Dunseldorf, 40,000 at Cologne, 20,000 at Coblentz, this latter force she purposes to support by the 9th and 10th corps of the Federal army, when these preparations are complete Prussia will probably make proposals to France if she does so they will most unquestionably be refused, and Prussia will then be compelled either to support her diplomacy, by her bayonets, or eat her leek.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* gives an outline of the peace proposition of Prussia, which seems also to be known in France, as the main feature is adverted to by the Paris correspondent of the *Advertiser*, who says King Leopold is desirous of proving to the diplomatists of Europe that Venetia must be a separate independent state. The creation of Venice into a separate kingdom, he deems desirable; he even proposes to effect this settlement with the consent of Austria, which he engages to obtain if the crown be bestowed upon the Austrian Archduke Maximilian, brother to the Emperor of Austria, and the husband of King Leopold's daughter, the Princess Charlotte.

The *Times* correspondent says, of the Prince of Prussia, that, although the Prince of Prussia has never given proof of strategic ability, he is nevertheless impressed with the idea so prevalent nowadays among crowned heads of being a great captain, and his utmost ambition is to command as Generalissimo, the army of the German Confederation.

FRENCH VICTORY IN COCHIN CHINA.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—The *Moniteur* contains the following from Oochin China:—Saigou, 22nd April.—We have defeated the army of Annam, 10,000 strong. Before defeating the army, we took a fort mounting 19 cannon or swivel guns. The loss of the enemy was 500 killed, our loss 14 killed and 30 wounded, 7 of them severely.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

EXPECTED VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO IRELAND.

The *Morning Post* believes it is correct in contradicting its Windsor correspondent, who had said that the Queen would not visit Scotland this year; but her Majesty will, it is thought, not spend more than 3 weeks at Balmoral, as a visit to Ireland is talked of.

SWYNFEN *V.* LORD CHELMSFORD.

This case was brought to a close at a late hour last night. The Lord Chief Baron in summing up, said that as to the second count which charged collusion between the defendant and Sir C. Creswell, he would direct them that there was no evidence to go to a jury. He would further say that he did not think it was decent to put the second count on record; public opinion had in his opinion been outraged by putting on the records of the courts such a charge as this. He would lay it down as a principle of law that all that law required a Barrister to do was the discharge of his duty towards the clients as best he could, he might be utterly wrong, or mistaken, and if he intended to act honestly by his client he was not responsible.

The Learned Judge said, the simple question the Jury had to decide was whether the defendant had acted prudently, or properly, or in the best interests of his client.

The Jury without a moment's hesitation, returned a verdict for the defendant on both counts.

LOSS OF A STEAMER.

HAMBURG, TUESDAY.—The Leith steamer Dunedin, bound for this port with passengers and a general cargo, was in collision last night with the Lady Alice, screw steamer, outward bound, and the Dunedin immediately went down in six fathoms water. Crew and passengers saved.

CORK COUNTY ELECTION.

Mr. Deasy, Solicitor-General, was returned yesterday without opposition.

NORTHAMPTON ELECTION.

Lord Henley has been returned, without opposition.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Saward Secretary to the Atlantic Telegraph Co., contradicts a common rumour by showing, that there were actually transmitted through the cable laid down by Sir C. Bright, a total of 366 messages 5,942 words 20,219 letters. Among these was the message announcing the safety of the Europa's passengers after her collision with the Arabia, and messages from her Majesty's war office to Halifax, and Montreal respectively, by which latter a large sum was saved to the Revenue of this country.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Daily News City Article)

In the morning a fresh advance of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. took place, but a reaction took place, and the final quotations were much the same as those of yesterday. As far as the settlement has yet proceeded it shows a decided scarcity of stock for delivery. In the other markets great firmness prevails, but business remains languid. The announcement of naval supplemental estimates to the amount of nearly £2,000,000, appeared to attract little attention.

this afternoon's. The effects of the approaching dividends is already observable in the Discount Market; choice bills were taken to-day at 2½ per cent.; about £20,000 in bar gold was sent into the Bank to-day. According to advices from St. Petersburgh the shipments of tallow up to the 29th ult., amounted to 17,770 casks, against 6,700 at the corresponding period of last year. The exchange on London is quoted at £353 16s.. The public sales plantation coffee, to-day went off heavily at a decline of 1s. per cwt.

(From the Times' City Article.)

The English funds opened at a further advance this morning, but ultimately returned to the quotations of yesterday. In the foreign exports this afternoon the rate on Hamburg was slightly lower. Gold has become 3s. 10d. dearer at Paris and Hamburg than in London. The railway market continues inactive, but with a strong appearance.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Account	...	...	...	...	94
New Threes	...	...	...	...	93⅛

SECOND EDITION.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE,
Half-past Four o'clock.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

LATEST NEWS FROM THE WAR—EXPECTATION OF ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that private letters from the head-quarters of Prince Napoleon state that another great battle is expected on the banks of the Adige, and that the Austrians werebelieved to have about 200,000 men in line. Fresh battalions of Zouaves are organising at Paris in considerable numbers of non-commissioned officers have applied to enter even as privates. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says it is now pretty clearly understood that Prussia intends to act solely upon the defensive.

GARIBALDI.

Reliable information had reached Vienna that Garibaldi's men had violated the Southern Tyrol by entering the Tonale Pass. Prince Windischgraetz is reported to have been sent to Berlin to acquaint the Prussian Government with this fact.

TRIESTE, TUESDAY, JULY 5TH.—An Austrian prize court has been established at Yara, the appeal from which is to be to the Court at Trieste. General Clamgallas, commissioner of a *corps d'armee*, has arrived here from Verona.—*(Reuter's Telegram.)*

MARYLEBONE ELECTION—POLL AT TEN O'CLOCK.

Fermoy, 1157. Lyons, 684. Dixon, 302.

CARLISLE RACES.—Lottery Stakes—Daniel—1, Miss Stewart—2, Lottery—3, Shafto—4.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, MONDAY.

Yesterday morning at half-past eleven, the guns of the Invalides announced that the Empress Regent had quitted the palace of the Tuileries for the Cathedral of Notre Dame, to hear a Te Deum chaunted in honor of the victory of Solferino. The streets were all crowded to suffocation to see that gaudy cortege go by, and I dare say amongst them there were not a few aching hearts, reckoning up the cost of the battle gained on the banks of the Mincio. I was speaking to an old soldier the other day; "ah!" said he "my regiment was terribly cut up at Marengo; we had been advanced too far by a mistake; when it was all finished we numbered but seventeen men. Napoleon Bonaparte came riding up, and asked what had become of the regiment. This is all that remains, sire, was the answer he received. Never mind, mes enfants, we have gained a great victory was the young generals reply, and off he galloped. But the cortege—well it was like most other things of the sort, troops and music, high functionaries, and glass coaches, lots of gilding and standards, and then the Empress, dressed in white muslin, and wearing an Italian straw bonnet, with a blue plume; she held the Imperial Prince in her arms, who responded to the cries of the people, and seemed highly delighted with the whole performance. It was something really pleasant to look at that child's laughing face, coming after a long array of frowning cardinals and archbishops, and old generals, and marchals of the empire, who would not, for the whole world, have hazarded their dignity by a smile. When Anne of Austria bore Louis XIV., she had an astrologer hidden behind the window curtains in her room in order that there might be no mistake in his horoscope. Those good old institutions are sadly out of fashion now; in Anne of Austria's time they were dying out, both the court fool, who sometimes told bitter truths, and the court astrologer who told horrid lies. Then who shall divine the future of the Emperor's son? The first Emperor's heir died far from the land illustrated by the deeds of his father. Will the second Emperor's ever reign in France?

The Empress arrived at Notre-Dame, and took her seat on a throne with the young Prince on her right. His Eminence, the Cardinal "grand aumônier," and the Archbishop of Paris officiated.

The religious ceremony commenced by the Archbishop intoning the *Te Deum*, after which was sung *Domine Salvum fac Imperatorem.*

The service was terminated by the benediction, after which there were cries of "Vive l'Empereur, Vive l'Imperatrice, and Vive Le Prince Imperial."

In the evening there were a few illuminations, perhaps half a dozen, not including the public buildings, and the battle of Solferino, over which some mystery still seems to hang, has met with its last celebration for this year. Its successor is soon expected to arrive in the shape of another triumph. I heard a man in a *café* offering to bet fabulous sums that the whole quadrilatere would be in the possession of the Allies in eight days; an Englishman offered to stake a Napoleon on the quadruple event (as the bet included the taking of four fortresses), but I need hardly add that his offer was declined on the usual ground that the thing was a certainty. No one can dispute the fact that the French must have fought splendidly at Solferino to gain the positions which they took from the enemy, but still the results are not such as to justify the amount of bragging one everywhere hears. When General Beningsen crossed the Alla at Friedland to attack the 1st Napoleon the result was very far different. The Russian commander paid terribly for his mistake which ended a campaign. The details of that day, the anniversary of Marengo, are even now harrowing to read; the half drowned wretches clinging in death-agony to the steep banks of the river which was sweeping them away by thousands in its red tide. The battle of Solferino presents none of those awful scenes which accompany a hasty retreat. The great fault of the Austrians was that they left their centre unsupported; they put their trust in a strong position, which when carried, decided the fate of the day and neutralised the advantages obtained on the wings. In all the movements made by the centre they were out numbered and out flanked by the French who directed their chief attack against the key to the position. After many hours of gallant fighting, andbroken in the centre, nothing was left for the Austrians, but a retreat along the whole line, and this has allowed the French to say that the wings recovered in the afternoon the ground which they had been forced to yield in the morning. The French attribute their success to the bayonet and the "cannon range:" not much is said of the generalship: the two armies met unexpectedly: the winner was only successful in the centre, and attempted no pursuit. *Le Pays* certainly says:—"In the bulletin of the battle of Solferino we remark the following passage":—

"The Emperor sent in the meantime a message to Marshal Canrobert to support General Niel as much as possible, but at the same time to guard himself on the right from an Austrian corps which, after intelligence given to his Majesty, would advance from Mantua on Azola."

"The bulletin published by the *Moniteur* bears the date of the 28th June. The same day the correspondent of the *Times* wrote from Vienna."

"Two corps d'armee remained inactive at Mantua during the day, because they thought that the army of Prince Napoleon would try to take the town by surprise during the battle."

Le Pays, after these extracts, bursts into the following jubilation:—"The recommendation of the Emperor Napoleon to Marshal Canrobert, is it not, in presence of the note of the English correspondent a proof the most brilliant of the military genius of Napoleon the Third; and can the world be astonished at the constant success of our army, when seeing it so admirably commanded?"

Le Pays seems to forget that Marshal Canrobert had to refuse his assistance to General Niel, when that officer was very hard pressed by the enemy, because he was afraid of the Austrian corps at Mantua attacking his right, so that if the Austrian divisions were kept idle in watching for Prince Napoleon, General Canrobert was for a long time in the same position looking out for the Austrians. It would be absurd to suppose that any of the French journals would dare to criticise the military dispositions of the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Italy; but as Magenta was a surprise, and at Solferino the two armies met most unexpectedly, it is not too much to say that at present no victory has been gained entitling the Emperor Napoleon to rank himself as a great general.

La Presse gives the following:—

"The only news we have to-day from the seat of war is that the 5th corps began on the 29th June to pass the Po, and that in the north the Chasseurs des Alps, commanded by Garibaldi, and the Sardinian division under Cialdini, were manœuvering in such a manner as to blocade the valley of the Adige."

A Frankfort letter says:—

"The Austrian Government, in consequence of the victory gained by the French has found it necessary to call in all haste to the theatre of war all the troops in reserve in the Tyrol. It results that this country is for the moment without protection, and consequently menaced with an invasion by the free corps of Garibaldi. The Cabinet of Vienna would make use of this circumstance conformably to the final act of the congress of 1815, the military intervention of the German Confederation being bound to guarantee reciprocally the integrity of their territories. Austria demands, then, that a strong German army be, between this and the 15th July, at the latest, directed towards her possessions in the Tyrol, to protect them against all attack or all foreign invasion."

The *Globe* on the latest news from the war.

The French, it is stated, have occupied Lossini, an island on the Illyrian coast, in the Gulf of Quarnero, and under the government of Trieste. It is a long narrow strip of land lying parallel to Cherso, another strip of larger dimensions, and connected with Lossini by a bridge, which, says the telegram conveying the information of the French debarkation, has been broken down. The object of these hostile proceedings on the Illyrian coast must be similar to that which dictated the landing at Antivari; both must mean operations against Venice and the shore north-east of that place. The tide of war, it will be seen, flows over more closely toward the frontier of the Germanic Confederation. How far the occupation of the islands under the government of Trieste may be regarded as an invasion of Germany we cannot say; but we believe these islands are not included within the Germanic territory. The French are now masters of the Adriatic, and of course to some extent threaten Trieste, and exert an influence on those troublous spirits whose abodes are in the Black Mountain. The probable destination of the troops and ships congregating at Lossini and Antivari is, however, Venice and Tagliamento. If they should succeed, the Austrian position on the Adige will be compromised.

The *Gazette* of last night contains no military appointments.

COURT OF CHANCERY,

Shee v. *Newton.*

This petition was filed to compel the parties to carry into effect an alleged agreement to make a lease of certain lands. The petition stated that in 1840 the petitioner and a man named Sullivan, his father in law, were tenants to the son of the respondent for certain lands—that they agreed, on the proposition of the landlord, to surrender the portion of the lands which they held, on the agreement that a lease for thirty-one years of other lands was to be made by the landlord to Shea. The latter alleged that he entered into possession of these lands on that understanding, paid rent, and expended money in improving the land. The respondent's son died in 1853 without making a lease; but the petitioner alleged that in 1851, when the respondent's son was applied to for a lease, in accordance with the terms of the agreement under which the petitioner entered into possession, he said he would do so; and the petitioner relied on a letter of May, 1861, to Sullivan, in which the landlord said he was ready to execute the lease. In October, 1857, the petitioner was served with a notice to quit by the respondent, as heir at law of his son and he now resisted the claim of the petitioner on several grounds to the effect that there was an unfair division of the land occupied by the petitioners to the disadvantage of the other tenants on the other property—that the petitioner stated to parties that he was only a yearly tenant—that he (respondent) never heard of the letter of May, 1851, until after service of the notice to quit, and he put the petitioner on proof of its authenticity, and he insisted that even if it were genuine he w s not bound by it, inasmuch as it was written by his son to a third party, and he denied that the petitioner expended money in the improvement of the land, as alleged.

His lordship granted the petition.

JULY 6.

In re Hamilton, a Lunatic.

Mr. Lawson, Q.C., moved the court in this case, on behalf of Mr. Richard Henry Lowe, committee of the estate of the lunatic, that the court should direct Master Brooke to inquire and report whether it is beneficial to the lunatic, to remove him from the custody of Mrs. Lyster, of Athleague, county Donegal.

The Rev. Mr. Lowe, committee of the estate, stated in his affidavit that the lunatic was insane since the year 1815, and that Mrs. Jane Lyster, on the death of her husband was appointed committee of the person of the lunatic, for the custody of whom she received an allowance of £500 a-year from the Court of Chancery. The lunatic resides with Mrs. Jane Lyster, a lady 70 years of age, residing at Fort-Lyster, Athleague, County Donegal. Mr. Lowe swore in his affidavit that he called frequently at Mrs. Lyster's house to visit the lunatic, and that he always had reason to complain of the very dirty condition in which the lunatic was kept. In the month of March last he stated he drove over to Fortlyster for the purpose of visiting the lunatic and that he found the windows of the house closed up. He knocked at the door, which was observed by a man named Clarke, who had immediate charge of the lunatic. On going up stairs he found the lunatic unwashed, and with very filthy and dirty clothes on him, and unfit for a gentleman to wear. He further stated in his affidavit that the Rev. Mr. Robinson, curate of the parish of Athleague, impressed strongly on him the necessity of taking some steps to have the lunatic removed from the custody of Mrs. Lyster. Clarke received a sum of £8 a year for taking care of the lunatic, and Mr. Lowe alleged it was impossible for this man to take proper care of the lunatic, inasmuch as he was parish clerk and also gardener to Mrs. Lyster.

Mr. Brewster Q. C. opposed the motion. He said the supposed lunatic was not really a lunatic, but a person of weak intellect and that it would be most disadvantageous to remove him from his presen guardian Mrs. Lyster who treated him with tenderness and affection. That lady made an answering affedavit in which she swore Mr. Lowe had no reason to complain of the manner in which the lunatic was kept. She alleged she was always attentive to his wants that every care was taken of him, and that he was under no restraint; that he enjoyed excellent health, and was much attached to Mrs. Lyster. Three carriages were kept for his use, and he was driven out every day with Mrs. Lyster, and was in the habit of visiting the neighbouring gentry. Mr. Tristram, surgeon of the Athleague dispensary, visited the lunatic, and it was the opinion of that gentleman that it would be highly injurious to the lunatic to remove him from the guardianship of Mrs. Lyster. Counsel stated this was the third attempt made to remove the lunatic from Mrs. Lyster's custody, it having been brought before Lord Plunkett and Sir E. Ledger, when it was alleged the lunatic was fed on nothing but stirabout.

Mr. West, Q.C., with Mr. Beytagh followed on the same side.

Mr. M'Causland argued *contra.*

The Chancellor said he would allow the matter to stand nominally until November. One of the Commissioners would shortly be in that district, and he would direct him to make inquiries as to the condition of the lunatic.

COURT OF QUEE'S BENCH—July 6.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury.)

Baker v. *O'Neill.*

In this case, which has already been reported, the parties came to an amicable settlement as to their rights at half-part six o'cock, and each to pay his own costs. The jury were discharged at half-past six o'clock.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., Mr. Walsh, Q.C., and Mr. Sidney. Attorney—Alderman Hudson. For the defendant—Mr. Lane, Q.C., Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Ferguson, Q.C. Attorney—Mr. Plunkett.

JULY 6.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury).

Hawkins v. *Paul,*

The action in this case was instituted to recover damages for an alleged breach of agreement. The defendant, it was stated undertook to supply the plaintiff, with a steam engine, for the purpose of working a threshing machine, warranted to do as well as another engine belonging to the plaintiff. It was averred the engine was an inferior one, and that it did not do one-fourth as much work as it was warranted to do, and required double the quantity of fuel, thereby causing delay and loss to the plaintiff council for defendant called for a non-suit, and after some argument on the pleadings the chief justice allowed the case to stand until Michaelmas term, granting the plaintiff liberty to amend the pleadings.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—July 6.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a special jury).

Brennan v. *Whelan.*

The further hearing of this protracted case was resumed at the sitting of the court.

Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the defendant, Captain Whelan. The question they had to deal with in the present action was whether or not the defendant had been influenced in the discharge of his official duty by a malicious motive? They had heard from the witness Cowley, that Mrs. Brennan's mother, Mrs. Carpenter, twenty-five years ago, had a bill to which Captain Whelan was a party for £76. and that she had sued him for the amount and recovered against him. If Captain Whelan had, knowing at the time he was acting in this transaction that Mrs. Brennan was the daughter of Mrs. Carpenter, and if while pretending to act in the interest of the law, he was merely satisfying an ancient grudge that would have been an indirect improper motive, and would be malicious; that evidence of Cowley had been given for the first time in the present case; not a word of it had transpired upon the former trial. He (Mr. Fitzgibbon) was instructed that Captain Whelan never knew who Mrs. Brennan was until he came to the house of her husband; and that upon him (the plaintiff) he had never rested his eyes until he arrived at his gate in March, 1858. He had never heard of him except in connection with the fires that had taken place. He (Mr. Fitzgibbon) would call the attention of the jury to the facts, as they had been proved by the plaintiff. He had sworn that his neighbourhood was remarkable for its tranquillity, and that all the residents were his friends, and would have been ready to render him any assistance whatever. He had proved that he had not the slightest ground for suspecting any of his servants as being the authors of the arsons. Counsel then referred to the unaccountable deaths of some of the plaintiff's stock, and said that acting on the supposition that they had been poisoned, he (plaintiff) took the steps which the acts of parliament entiled him to, in order to recover his loss off the county. In reference to that point it was stated that he could not have so acted for the purposes of profit, in as much as he alone claimed the sum paid by him for the horse—one of the stock which died. On the next day, according to the plaintiffs statement, a dog had died, in consequence of eating a portion of a donkey (a laugh). He (Mr. Fitzgibbon) believed there was but one kind of poison which affected the flesh of the animal which had been poisoned, and that was strychnine. The plaintiff stated, that while at tea on a certain evening, a stack of corn was seen on fire, and an alarm having been immediately given, the neighbours crowded round the burning stack and extinguished it. It appeared that while they were engaged in putting out this fire, a second rick of hay was also observed to be ignited and burning. An immediate endeavour was used to extinguish this, but it was found to be in flames in such a manner as to baffle all efforts on the part of the crowd. It appeared that on the next day, after these occurrences, a gentleman accompanied by some other magistrates, came to the house of Mr. Brennan, and, having heard of the arsons, they considered it right to give information to the resident magistrate, and accordingly a messenger was despatched for Captain Whelan. Upon the 26th, a shed in which the plaintiff kept his cattle, situated next to the cow-house took fire, and was burned down. Upon the arrival of Captain Whelan, the series of malicious acts complained of commenced. He (Mr. Fitzgibbon) might class these acts under two heads, and the first he would call "Jokes." The wisest writer except Solomon, that ever lived, was a great jester. Horace himself said:—

"Whenever we're lonely, why, laughter is best;
A man may discuss even truth with a jest."

(A laugh.) There had been jesters even on the Bench; and he (Mr. Fitzgibbon) would very much like to see Lord Norbury brought before a jury for one of his many jokes. (A laugh.) One of the most celebrated judges they had ever had, and who once sat in the place of the Lord Chief Baron, was a famous jester; in fact, every day its Guilliamore's jokes (laughter). He (Mr. Fitzgibbon) did not wish the jury in the present case to mistake the object of his arguments; he did not for a moment wish to convince them of the plaintiff's guilt; that point had been decided by his acquittal.

The learned Counsel then proceeded to recapitulate the facts, after which

The defendant, Captain Whelan was examined by Mr. Richard Armstrong, Q.C. He deposed as follows:—An resident magistrate of the Queen's County; am stationed at Maryborough; very often attend at Ballybrittas; the first thing I heard of these fires was through the Head-constable, (Glynn,) who came to me on the morning of the 26th; he delivered a message from a Mr. Adair, and the other magistrates who were with him; they said they were at Ballybrittas, at an investigation which required my attendance; I arrived at the place at about 11 o'clock on the next day; I found Colonel Coote, Mr. Maillard, and Mr. Alloway there on my arrival; these gentlemen were in Brennan's house; I was then informed by them that they had been investigating the circumstances attendant on the fires; when I arrived, Mr. Brennan was about to enter into a detailed account of the fires, but I asked him "what caused them, sir?" He said, "I think they came from Heaven;" I replied "I think they must have had some assistance from earth (a laugh); I do not think the plaintiff observed that he had seen fire fall from Heaven, in Africa."

The direct examination of the Defendant was being proceeded with, when we went to press.

(Before Baron Fitzgerald, and common jury.)

Hayes v. *Martin.—Rowe* v. *Hutton.*

This was an action brought by the endorsees of a bill of exchange to recover from Mr. Martin, the drawer, and Mr. Hutton the acceptor, the sum of £100 18s. 6d. The defence was that the bill was an accomodation bill, and that there had not been any consideration for the endorsement of it, by Mr. Martin, to Messrs. Reddish and Beake; the mesne endorsees or for the endorsement by the latter to the plaintiff.

If verdict by consent was taken on each case £36 13s. 4d., subject to be increased to the full amount claimed in the event of Messrs. Reddish and Blake, not carrying out a certain undertaking.

COURT OF PROBATE.

(Before Judge Keating.)

Dennis and Smyth v. *M. L. Tew.*—Dr. Chatterton, Q.C., with Mr. Smyth, applied on behalf of the plaintiff to have the def

Foreign Intelligence

FRANCE.

(From the Correspondent of the *Globe*.)

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—It would seem that Peschiera is a bone thrown to the Sardinians to pick, as the French are about to make a simultaneous onslaught on both Mantua and Verona, while the troops of the late Carlo Alberto, having already found an entrance in 1848, are left to demolish the corner of the Quadrangle, sided by the Lord of the Lakes, Garibaldi. The Lago di Garda does not glide smoothly into Peschiera, but forms a sort of Niagara, which enables the garrison to flood the dykes. Rumour to-day in Paris had it that the place has been suddenly evacuated. By the way, you publish a very inadequate translation of D'Urban's final phrase, in his order of the day to the people of Verona. You make him say, "For my part, I will trust no one;" when he actually uses the much more urbane formula, "I won't trust one of you!"—*Mi fido a nessun di voi!* a gross outrage on the townsmen of Romeo and Juliet.

The German papers are keenly observant of what is going on at Nancy, head-quarters of Duc de Malakoff, and they are particularly curious to know why General Schramm is in Lorraine, where an enormous force of French cavalry is quartered. The *Ost Deutsche Post* gives a melancholy account of the sorrows endured in Paris by the diplomatic envoys of all the minor federal states. Walewski has no longer honeyed words to soothe their gloom. He waxes indifferent to their afflictions, and their stay in Paris is an actual martyrdom.

Letters from Messina, 24th June, speak of the welcome given to four French frigates on their way to Venice by the townspeople in spite of the police and authorities. *Le Nord* of Saturday says that a solemn funeral service for the late Ferdinand (so signal a benefactor of the city), was celebrated in the Cathedral; but some evil-minded folks in the most doleful part of the performance contrived to ignite a bomb (*bomba*), which exploded in the midst of the sanctuary, and a terrific rush to all the doorways was accompanied by shrieks and fainting fits and general confusion. The culprit has not been detected.

I perceive in the "latest news" from the United States, in Saturday's *Times*, that a letter from New York mentions the departure for Cronstadt of the newly-launched frigate ordered by Russia. The said clipper seems to have outrun the mails for on the 30th of June this Americo-Russian craft entered the harbour of Cherbourg. It is a truly magnificent war ship of 6,000 tons, and 60 guns, though called a "frigate." She is 325 feet long, 53 broad. Her screw is all of bronze, weight 13 tons. She has six boilers and 58 furnaces. H. Webb is the builder, and the cost is six and a half million francs. Her captain one Cromstock.

While France is introducing the Austrian prisoners into her colony of Algiers, and naturalising the Croat element in that climate, she is at the same moment shipping from Algeria a large number of native dromedaries to import the breed of that useful animal to Rio Janeiro and the Brazils. On the 27th M. Vogeli, veterinary, sent for this cargo of camels by his government, took charge of them at Oran.

The case of Monsieur Jullien (who is so well and deservedly known in England) has occupied the Paris tribunals. He is in the debtors' prison here in consequence of old liabilities of a dozen years date, and had sought to become a regular bankrupt in French law, but he is unable to do so from the fact of his having become *natiutralised* in England. The consequence of assuming the character of a British subject debars him from claiming his freedom as a Frenchman, and to all his remonstrances as to his being *un Francais*, he is told that he is no longer such, can never rebecome such, and is a subject of Queen Victoria henceforth. The result is that he remains a prisoner in Paris.

I ran down to the seaside yesterday (all the Paris press being invited) to the inauguration of the new Casino and really magnificent bath establishment at Fecamp, on the coast of Normandy. I was much struck with the genuine Norman type of the people in that unfrequented district, the female features as well as the male being the models of our best English races, combining dignity with grace and vigour. *Paterfamilias*, in search of quiet, and abhorring extortion, may betake himself to Fecamp with profit and satisfaction. There is still extant the fine old church of the abbey, final abode of Archbishop Lawrence O'Toole, the first Irishman who wore a mitre in the Danish colony of Dublin, *temp.* Strongbow.

AUSTRIA.

The emperor has resolved to remain with his army in Italy, and the day before yesterday he telegraphed to the Archduke Reignier, the President of the council of the Empire, to join him without delay. The Prince left immediately, and it is believed that he has been summoned to Verona, because the Emperor sees the necessity for a change of system. God grant that His Majesty may direct his attention to internal matters before it is too late! The Government has received information that Kossuth is in European Turkey, on his way to Hungary, but it is not alarmed, "because it is assured that the peasants will have nothing at all to do with him." This tranquility of mind I might, perhaps, share, had not experience taught me that the uneducated many can always be led by the educated few. It has been hinted to me that the Austrian Government may, perhaps, try to play off the emancipated peasants against their former taskmasters, but any such attempt would be a total failure. Hungary is, to all intents and purposes, an aristocratic country, and the Austrian Government cannot hope to regain its influence there unless it can manage to win the upper classes of the people. If Austria had been content to govern Lombardy by means of the aristocracy of the country it is highly probable that Milan would not now be in the hands of the Sardo-French. Count Rechberg has again been summoned to Italy, and will leave this evening for Verona. His travelling companions are to be M. von Biegeleben, the Referendary for German Affairs, and M. Buhl, a Government Councillor, who has been the man of confidence of no fewer than four Foreign Ministers.* Persons of Baron Bach's acquaintance state that he begins to talk of the necessity "of some change," and there is little doubt in my mind that he would consent to remain in office even if the Emperor should resolve altogether to overthrow the present system. The Minister of Interior has powerful friends at Court, but it is as sure that he will be sacrificed as that I hold a pen in my right hand. In fact, there are strong indications that the Emperor will soon have to part with the kingdom of Hungary or with Baron Bach. The storm has long been brewing, and it is about to burst.

There is something unusual going on between France, Russia and Turkey, and it would not surprise me should the latter turn against her former friend and protector. Prince Kallimachi, the Turkish Ambassador at this Court, speaks of Austria and of her reverses in Lombardy in a way which clearly shows which way the wind is blowing at Constantinople.

Count Colloredo, who is now Austrian Ambassador at Rome, is to go to St. Petersburgh, and Baron Hubner, who is at Naples, has received instructions to act as the representative of this Government at Rome. The foregoing piece of news leads me to believe that Cardinal Antonelli and his system are on their last legs.—*Times Correspondent.*

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN PRUSSIA.

A case which has excited some interest at Berlin has just been decided. In the course of a discussion in the Chamber of Deputies in February last the Minister of Public Worship, M. Bethmann Hollweg, declared that for the future the surveillance of the police over the religious meetings of dissenting sects shall be reduced to the narrowest proportions, and that the members of those sects, instead of sending their children to public schools to receive religious instruction, might cause such instruction to be given to them by special professors. Eight elders of a church thought fit to publish a protest in the *Kreuz Zeitung* against these concessions, but it was couched in such offensive terms that the public prosecutor deemed it his duty to institute a prosecution against them on the charge of insulting the Regent, exciting one class of citizens to hatred and contempt of another, and publicly insulting the minister of Worship in the exercise of his functions. He also included in the prosecution the responsible editor of the journal, M. Heinicke. The trial took place before the Criminal Tribunal. One of the accused elders proved that he had neither read nor signed the protest, and he was discharged; two others said they had authorized their name to be put to it; but had not read it, and they also were discharged. Of the five other elders, one M. de Schlorstadi, who had drawn up the protest, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and the four others six weeks. As to the responsible editor of the journal he was fined fifty thalers.

THE PAPACY.

The following is the most important passage in the address delivered by the Pope on the 20th of June to the Secret Consistory:—"It is because after having, by means of the protestations, sent through our Cardinal of the state, to all the ambassadors and ministers of neighbouring powers, expressed our disapproval and detestation of the late culpable attempts at rebellion that now, venerable brothers, raising our voice in this Consistory, we protest with the whole force of our soul against all that the rebels have dared to do in various places, and by virtue of our supreme authority, we disapprove, reject and abolish each and all of the acts committed by Bologna, Ravenna, Perugia, and other places, against our legitimate and sacred authority, and against the principle of the Holy See. By whatever name they are called. In whatever way they are performed, we declare these acts to be vain, illegitimate and sacrilegious. More than this, for the benefit of all we recal to memory the excommunications and the other ecclesiastical pains and penalties inflicted at various times by the sacred canons and the decrees of council, especially by that of Trent, against all those who have dared in any way to rebel against the temporal power of the Roman Pontiff, and we further declare that those who in Bologna, Ravenna, Perugia, or any other city, have dared to violate or trouble the paternal jurisdiction of St. Peter by deed or conspiracy, or in any other way, have already wretchedly fallen under their action."

The Journal des Debats, alluding to the subject publishes a circular addressed by Cardinal Antonelli to the representatives of the Holy See at foreign Courts immediately after the demonstration which took place in the Papal dominions in favour of Italian independence. In this circular or note the cardinal openly throws upon "foreign influence" the responsibility of this insurrectionary movement.—*Times.*

THE PAPAL STATES

(*From the Correspondent of the Times.*)

Rome, June 28.

It is difficult to describe the indignation which the attack on Perugia by the Papal troops has occasioned among the Romans. They do not regard the rebellion of the Perugians as a crime, considering the opposition which has been made by the Government to all concurrence in the war for Italian liberty. "Let the Pope show himself to be an Italian Prince," say they, "and then he may pretend to our obedience. So long, however, as under the cover of neutrality he favors the Austrians, his subjects have every right to emancipate themselves by giving themselves to really Italian sovereigns." This reasoning, if it serve no other purpose, proves, at all events, the utter incompatibility of the double power, the spiritual and the temporal, power of the Pope, and the necessity when Italian affairs are systematized, of depriving the Pope of his obligations as a lay prince. Antonelli, heeding but little the murmurs and execrations of the people meantime, as I have already informed you, was preparing to enact in Ancona what had already been done in Perugia. It is remarkable that amid all the movements which have taken place in the many cities of the Papal States, there has not been the slightest disturbance of public order, nor a single act of private or public vengeance, except at Forli, where the commander of the Papal forces was killed. He it was who ordered the troops last year to fire on the political prisoners in the fort of Paliano when, during an insurrection, they threatened to escape from that prison.

A few evenings since the Romans crowded as usual down to the Casino of the French to read the last telegraphic despatches relative to the war. There was one despatch, from Colonel Schmidt, commander of the Swiss troops in which he pompously declares that never in his long military career had he seen an assault given with so much fury as by his troops in Perugia. The despatch was much ridiculed by all the French officers, and was not posted in the *cafés*, as are all other telegrams. A summary of the despatch is as follows.—The insurgents were 5,000; Captain Ausbergh (Swiss) was killed, Captain Bristher mortally wounded, Lieutenant Presich slightly; nine killed and 32 wounded on the part of the Swiss. Seventy of the insurgents were killed, and some women who were at the windows of the houses from which the Perugians fired. Sixty were taken prisoners, and the arrests continue of the wounded who are found in the houses, which are carefully examined. Of course, there was great rejoicing at the Vatican for this affair, and Colonel Schmidt was immediately made a General of Brigade. The Pope alone is said to be profoundly grieved at it.

Monsignore Ricci, the Delegate of Ravenna, has delayed in Spoleto, where he has been for a week, by order of the Secretary of State, waiting for orders from Rome. Monsignore Lassagni, Delegate of Forli, for a similar motive is detained in Rimini.

Every Sunday many of the Roman youth assemble at the door of the church of S. Luigi dei Francesi, and ranged in in double file, with bows and other eloquent signs, accompany General Goyon to his carriage after the military mass. Last Saturday a deputation of these young men presented themselves to the General to warn him that on the following day the assembly would be larger, and that he must not be surprised if the demonstration were accompanied by cries of "*Viva l' Italia!*" "*Viva l' Imperatore dei Francesrie Vittorio Emmanuele!*" and if even tricoloured Italian flags were waved. "Gentlemen," said the General, "we are no longer within the limits of a peaceful demonstration. I cannot permit it,—nay, I prohibit it, and will prevent it at every cost." The General was warned that the Reactionists also would have taken advantage of the occasion to create a tumult, so that for various reasons General Goyon filled the Piazza of S. Luga dei Francesi with an immense body of troops, prevented all access on the part of the citizens, had all the streets patrolled, and, getting into his carriage, said in a low voice to his officers "Gentlemen, we are in the midst of three parties in Rome; the first consists of the honest Liberals, who are persuaded that the French do good to this country—these we must love; the second of the Austrians, and these, so long as they restrain themselves within the just limits of opinion, which is free, we must respect; the third consists of the Mazziniani, these "*il faut écraser*," and this phrase the General repeated twice with a certain impetuosity, and, shaking she hand of the colonels and others of the Staff, he left the Piazza; and, in fact, Mazzini has men devoted to him who would have created disturbances had it not been for the presence of the French troops.

CONDITION OF AUSTRIA.—You may be sure that we are on the eve of important changes in Austria, as the Emperor has obtained a great insight into the actual state of affairs during the last two months, and has acquired proof positive that he has been deceived by many of the persons around him. It has been remarked that not a single Archduke fought either at Magenta or on the Mincio, but the public has no cause to complain, for all the commanders in the army are high nobles. It might, perhaps, be better for the nation if its generals had fewer quarterings in their coats of arms, and more knowledge and intelligence, but it would be somewhat dangerous for an Austrian to express such an opinion publicly. Hess has hitherto been kept in the background, because he does not belong to the high and mighty clique which monopolises the ear of the Emperor. The German papers complain of the emptiness and insipidity of the Austrian papers, but the fact is that they are not allowed by the Minister of the Interior to touch on internal affairs. Can it be that his Excellency has cause to fear the truth? His subalterns do as they please in Austria, but every one feels that the empire must go to the dogs if the whole system is not speedily changed. The Tyrolese are resolved to defend their country to the very last against the French and Sardinians, but they make no secret of their determination not to lay down their arms, when the war is at an end, until they have come to a satisfactory understanding with government. Of Hungary there is nothing more to be said than that it is likely to be lost to the empire if concessions are not made.—*The Times' Vienna Correspondent.*

THE FRENCH IN PARMA.—We have made great friends with the French officers, and find those belonging to the cavalry gentlemanly in the extreme. The hussars are crack regiments, and are officered by all that remains of the broken-down aristocracy of France. Some of them and their soldiers, though civil with us, are apt to behave rather harshly and arrogantly towards the common people. They have been abominably cheated in frequent instances; hence they are grown suspicious, and think dishonest dealers may be overawed by rough treatment and threats, which is a mistake. We have crossed by far the poorest districts in the Duchy of Parma, perhaps the poorest in all Italy. The inhabitants have been helpless and improvident; they were told the troops carried their provisions with them, and that was true; but there are a thousand things conducive to the soldiers' comforts, such as fresh straws for their beds, wine, spirits, cigars, &c., and these could not be had without being fought for; the inns and cafées were soon at an end of their scanty supply, and as we stormed for more wine, spirits, beer &c., the doors were closed against us never to open again. Bakers and wine-dealers barricaded their doors and sold through grated windows; in many instances sentries were placed at the door. The noise and racket between sellers and purchasers, the mutual upbraiding, the threats, the oaths, the "diverse lingue, orribilifavelle" were something awful. Intrepreters able to master the two languages—and what is more, to explain the value of the coinage—were at a high premium. It is a dismal thing to have to let a foreign army through one's country, whether they come in as friends or foes. Happy England, whose soil has not been trodden by Conqueror or liberator since the battle of Hastings, may thy shores long remain inviolable!—*Letter from the Army.*

THE AFFAIR OF PERUGIA.—The *Giornale di Roma* says:—"The result of the report of Colonel Schmidt, commanding the 1st foreign regiment in the service of the Holy See, on the affairs of Perugia, is that the regiment has had ten men killed, among whom is Captain Abyberg, and thirty-five wounded, among whom is a captain and a lieutenant. The population of Perugia has had fifty men killed and 100 wounded, besides 120 prisoners. The number of the rebels was approximating 5,000; they were under the command of a certain Colonel Antonio Cerrototi, come expressly from Tuscany; of Count Cesari, and of Guiseppe Donzetta of Perugia. It is said that one of these was wounded. The greater part of the rebels withdrew hurriedly on the Tuscan territory." The *Correspondence Havas* publishes the following note:—"The events of Perugia have been much exaggerated and even falsified. Thus it is not true that the town was delivered to pillage, and that excesses of every kind were committed by the Pontifical troops. There have been deplorable deaths, it is true, among the inhabitants of Perugia; but it is not the less true that forty Swiss soldiers were killed by the bullets of the revolted. We believe, in consequence, that no faith is to be placed in the different versions, full of errors which have been propagated."

A Constantinople letter says that the Sultan has so completely given way on the subject of Colonel Couza's double election in the Principalities that, at the request of the French chargé-d'affaires, he has agreed to issue his consent in the form of a berat instead of firman. The distinction between the two documents is said to be immense. A berat contains none of those expressions implying a humiliation of the recipient which are to be found in firman.

THE FATAL CAPSIZING OF THE ALBATROSS.

This melancholy catastrophe happened off Gravesend, on Sunday morning, by the capsizing of the Albatross yacht, and the loss of the owner, a friend, and the sailing master; and has been somewhat inaccurately reported. The Albatross was the property of Mr. Berncastle, a city merchant, and she left Greenwich in the course of Saturday evening for a cruise down the river, having on board the owner and two friends. She brought up in Gravesend reach off Clifton Baths for the night, and between four and five o'clock yesterday morning, the hands and visitors were all on deck, for the purpose of getting the vessel under weigh for a trip to the Nore. They were in the act of raising the anchor, when owing to the strong sweep of the tide, caused by the heavy rain, which fell during the heavy thunder and lightning storm in the course of the night, she went away somewhat quicker than was expected, and got foul of a yacht, the property of Mr. Boulter, which was lying at anchor. The clewlines of the Albatross, which had got hold of the bowsprit of Mr. Boulter's yacht, were promptly cut by a lad named Burls on board the Albatross, but unfortunately the latter's boom was entangled in the top lift, and as the strong tide broached the Albatross to, the boom gave way, and the unlucky yacht went athwart the tide, the anchor holding her. Such was the force of the current that it hove over the yacht, and in two or three minutes she capsized, throwing Mr. Berncastle who was at the wheel, his friend, and Paddington, the master, into the water. The boy Burls contrived to jump on board Mr. Boulter's yacht. Paddington was observed to get hold of the rigging, but the vessel going down in a few minutes, he disappeared with her. Mr. Berncastle was seen struggling on the water for a minute or so, and although a good swimmer, the strong tide which was running would doubtless soon overcome him. Joseph Busby, sen., an old experienced Gravesend waterman, was near the spot at the time, in a boat, taking a passenger on board the Tiger steamer, for the Continent, and seeing the yacht capsize he at once rowed to the spot with all his strength, and came up with a gentleman named Bawes—one of the two friends of the owner—who was struggling in the water, and would shortly have perished, had Busby not rescued him. He was in a very exhausted condition, and was taken ashore to Rhode's, the Fountain, opposite the Custom-house. Nothing could be seen of the other three on board, and there is no doubt as to their fate; their bodies have not as yet been recovered, and the tide which was running must have carried them out to sea. It is thought, however, that the body of Paddington may be found in the rigging when the yacht is raised, which is expected to be accomplished in the course of to-day. She lies in six fathoms. The occurrence has created quite a painful sensation about Gravesend, the owner of the yacht and his master being well known at that place.

PERILOUS PASSAGE—SEVENTEEN LIVES LOST.

We (*Cork Constitution*) have been favoured with the following interesting extracts from a letter addressed to a gentleman in this city. The escape of the writer and his companions is almost miraculous. The captain, first mate, thirteen of the crew, and two of the passengers have perished, and their loss appears attributable to that culpable economy which so often overshoots itself. The writer will be recognized as a fellow citizen:—

"Valparaiso, 13th May, 1859, Ship Indian Queen.

"MY DEAR ——. I arrived here on the 10th instant, after a disastaous voyage from Melbourne, having by the wonderful mercy of the Almighty been preserved from an awful death by shipwreck on the ice. We sailed from Melbourne on the 17th March, in number forty-one passengers and twenty-two in officers and crew. The ship is 1,045 tons, and ought to have had ten more able seamen, but cleared with only nine able bodied, the cooks and stewards being entered as able bodied, and some others who were not sailors, and getting home at a nominal rate of wages. This was found soon after sailing, there were not sufficient sailors to work the ship, and the steerage passengers were obliged to assist, which they did cheerfully, hoping to get quickly round Cape Horn, and into fine weather, thence to England. We sailed in company with the Greyhound for Liverpool and other ships for London, and parted with the last on the 25th of March, our vessel steering a more southerly course than the others, Captain Brewer preferring this on account of the strong westerly winds prevailing between 25 degs. and 60 degs. S. lat., and the short degrees of longtitude in high parallels of latitude, a fatal error, as it proved in our case. We got strong west winds from 45 degs. south, and ran fast before them, 220 and 270 miles a day, until we got to 52 degs S. lat. and 170 E. long., when the weather began to get cloudy and rainy, air very cold, and barometers any my aucroid all fell gradually until they were about 284 degs., being much below the average in Port Philip, and further fell to 280 degs. before we struck ice. From 26th March to 31st we got no observation, the weather being cloudy, and last two days thick mist and fog prevailed, the wind blowing strong from N.W. On 31st March the air was so raw and cold we began to feel uneasy. I walked that day some hours with Captain Brewer, and remarked to him we felt anxious about running in such thick weather. He assured me we were free from any dangers, and there were strict look-outs kept, and of course passengers must be satisfied with the master's opinion, as he is the proper judge in such cases. At 11 p.m. the ship was going 10 to 10½ with all studding sails set, being the captain's watch, from twelve to four. We thought as it was so cold and no fire or light allowed we might turn in; we did so, and were soon asleep. At two o'clock we were aroused by a dreadful shock, followed by a crashing of spars and a grinding of the vessel against a hard substance. I quickly hurried on some clothes, and called to the other saloon passengers to do the same, and follow me on deck, for they were staring aghast at their cabin doors. I knew we were on ice, as my cabin was on the nearest side to the grinding noise. On reaching the poop, dreadful was the scene that could be made out faintly amidst rain and spray, the night being very dark and wind strong. The ship was lying broadside on to a great mountain of bluish ice, which towered a high spectral mass over our heads; all her spars above, fore and main-mast heads broken off, and with yards and sails hanging over the starboard side. The foremast appeared broken from the deck, but still held on at an angle with the deck, the mizen mast and mizen topmast standing, only the crossjard yard and sail and spanker remaining of the large spread of sails a full-rigged clipper ship carries. I saw no officer or sailor on the poop but observed the port life-boat had been lowered, and knew at once we were deserted. The carpenter's voice alone was heard shouting "the pumps are right, the ship makes no water;" so encouraging the passengers, I got them to back the crossjack, and haul out the spanker, which had been brailed on, and it was soon apparent the ship was getting sternway past the ice. The second mate then came amongst us and said the captain, chief mate, and nearly all the crew had lowered the life-boat and gone away. We soon discovered the boat in the gloom, and men in her off our star board beam. We shouted for them to pull alongside, that the ship was tight, and threw out ropes as far as we could towards them. The noise of the wind prevented our making out what they said, except to lower the other lifeboat, get out the longboat, the former was stove by the falling spars, and the other, a large heavy boat on the chocks, was invaluable to us. They then began to cry for help in the boat, and it was heart-rending to us not to be able to assist them, as it appeared they lost their oars and the back swell from the ice had nearly filled the boat, so that some threw themselves out, and endeavoured to reach the ship by the aid of the oars. Only one man got alongside, to whom we threw a life buoy and a rope. He got the rope and pulled himself half up the side where he fell back exhausted, and sank. The ship was twenty feet from the top of the bulwarks to the water, a height too great to climb in a heavy sea, but the terrible cold made it worse for these poor men. Soon we lost sight of the boat and all in the darkness, and our own condition absorbed all our faculties. The back swell kept us off the ice, and as she was drifting astern we saw we got past the south point on our starboard hand. It happened through God's mercy the ship ran into a bight, nearly stern to, partly on starboard bow, wind being abeam of her, as she struck the lee yards and bowsprit, and her long flanging head smashed and broke the shock, and being very light from her buoyancy, she bounded off, and the swell from the perpendicuiar iceberg, kept her back from it, her head partly turned, so that the wind drawing a-head soon gave her stern way alongside the ice. The forecastle was covered with some tons of ice, which fell from the side of the berg, and we were now employed in getting this overboard. Day broke darkly and misty, with less wind; we looked anxiously around for some sign of the boat, and another terrible sight met our gaze—an immense berg abeam of us! We had passed away from the first as described about an hour, when we seemed fated to be wrecked on this, on which we were drifting. The sailors left now gaining courage, got the fore-tack well over to windward, the foremast and fore-yard still still standing at angle of 45 degs. with deck, we set crossjack and got tack well down and spanks well out, and then at the helm anxiously watched the ice and ship. The water was smooth, I suppose from the large mass to windward we had left, and the ship being a very weatherly vessel she gradually forged ahead, even with the wreck over the sipe, and we had the relief to find her pass the dreaded point on which we might have pitched a biscuit so close were we, and scarcely had we done so when the foremast and the yard fell with a crash over the long boat, smashing her and doing other damage. Now all hands set to clearing away the wreck, knowing the danger to be apprehended from the spars beating agains the ship's side. Every exertion was made, axes and knives freely used, and all cut away clear without damage to us. The foremast and yard were the worst to get over; the great weight of the spars, and awkward position of them, laping nearly fore and aft on board, together with the rolling of the vessel, made it a dangerous and difficult task. We firs tried to saw the mast in two, but could not accomplish it, so the bulwarks were cut away at the lee side, and the mast launched overy, rigging and ropes previously carefully secured. By evening we were clear of wreck, except mizen topsail yard, which hung broken from the mizen topmast head, and kept swinging to and fro fearfully. We contrived to lash it to the rigging, and with ship's head to north-east drifted with spanker and a sail on mizen-stay, the only one we had to set. On mustering hands we found missing Captain Brewer, Mr. Jones, first mate, thirteen sailors, two passengers, in all seventeen souls. On board, Mr. Seyfret, second mate, Williams, boatswain, P. Howard, carpenter. This man proved himself a noble specimen of a British sailor. His courage, activity, skill, and unwearied care, have been the admiration of us all, and we consider our safety is, under Providence, cheifly owing to his efforts. He was far the best sailor on board in every respect, and in fact directed everything—he is a Liverpool man; four able-bodied seamen, three boys, and the captain's son, cooks and steward, doctor and purser, all the latter green hands, and thirty-nine passengers. Arranged passengers into watches, and got some food the first time for twenty-four hours. The night was dark and wet: several icebergs with difficulty escaped. All the next day and night it rained and blew heavily from north-west and west to south-west, the ship rolling awfully; got clear of wreck of yard aft and stays up to chain, main, and mizen mast got staysails on main-mast stays and top-mast, studding sail on main-mast, got a sail bent to crossiack, the former being blown away. By the third day ship began to steer and make some headway; passed icebergs frequently, and on Monday morning 4th April, had another narrow escape. At daybreak there was an immense berg of a square form ten or twelve miles on lee bow, which we thought to weather; at nine o'clock we were abreast of it three or four miles. I had the morning watch; I was at the helm. Finding wind falling light, and our leeway great, I advised to go to leeward of it, and the wind favouring we did so, though so slowly as to make us all very fearful of passing too close. We had passed it about three miles when we beheld an awful sight. The berg was of great height, square, fully 4 to 5 miles long, when, as we gazed it parted one third of its length, and this portion slipped off from the rest rushing like an avalanche into the sea, which it tore up in great waves. In a few moments it floated off two miles from the rest, leaving a long track of floating masses between, and towed there an irregular shaped and large berg. Fearful must have been our fate if we had not passed. This made us keep as far as possible from others, and we did not get clear of ice until the 10th of April, when we passed two bergs in 54½ degs, S. lat. We had strong south and south-west winds, snow and sleet up to 52 degs., axxiously looking for a ship, being in track of the Australian homeward bound. On examining chart and log I found the captain was two degrees out in latitude, how much in longitude we could not tell, as we could not find any rate for the chronometers, except the one put on board in the month of May, 1858, and evidently not correct, as they were rated in Melbourne, and we could find no trace of the rates. They were not logged as they ought to have been. The daily workings were on a slate, rubbed off when result found, and only two different days could we find. We ultimately worked the Liverpool rates, and an approximated one from the figures we found. We estimated we were lat. 60 degs. 20 min. W. long. 149 degs. when we struck. By Captain's chart we were marked down in 58 degs. lat., 153 long. on 31st March. On consulting, together I recommended Valparaiso as our best port to steer for. Tahite was nearer, and miget be reached; New Zealand nearest, but to windward of prevailing winds. Our distance from Valparaiso 3,800 miles N.E. We resolved on Valparaiso, and passing to north of 50 degs. gave up hopes of seeing any ship, as the Southern Ocean above 50 degs. to 30 degs. S. lat, and from 180 degs, to 90 degs. W. long. is seldom crossed, being out of the way of all traders. We found all good sails were gone; only a few heavy spare sails were left, and only one coil of small rope, and as wr saved little rope from the wreck, we soon found only old rotten ropes and old worn sails available. The ship left Melbourne shamefully short of stores, and appears never to have been well found, worked on the cheap idea, and we could only get a topsail yard to the mainmast, and a mizen topsail thereon, a topmast on end forward to stump of foremast and a yard, and topgallant-sail set there. We had had therefore only three small square sails sqanker, maintopsail, and main staysail, no jib; we had not gear to rig one. So with a great high ship 1,045 tons, not even sufficiently ballasted, you may imagine we could do nothing on a wind on a lee shore. I need not dwell on our voyage. We had generally fair winds, heavy gales at times and terrible seas, in which the ship rolled frightfully, but the Almighty preserved us, and the ship kept pretty tight, so we had only the sails and steering to mind. We were anxious to know our longitude, especially as we approached South America, and observed a change in colour of water. Again we were favoured by meeting an American whaler, the Lafayette, of New Bedford, Captain Rae; he saw us before we saw his barque, and he stood to us and pulled on board, no little surprised at our condition. He offered us every assistance, and remained by us for a day, when showing us our position; within two days' sail of port, he left us, very grateful for his kindness. We took nothing from him, as we had fine weather and fair wind. Our reckoning was 78 deg.; we proved to be in 75 deg., the ship having made more way than we thought or allowed. On the 9th May we made land, and that evening Valpariso Light bore E.N.E. 20 miles, stood off until morning of 10th. On opening the boy, crowded with ships of all nations, we saw H.M. Ship Ganges, 84; we fired a gun, and immediately the welcome sight of five men-of-war boats gliddened our eyes. How we cheered its well-loved flag and hearty English faces. Soon they took us in tow; a party of marines jumped on board and lowered yards, &c., and by twelve o'clock we were moored safely in the bay. A sad spectacle our ship is—a great hole in her bows where a bow-sprit ran out. The spar was driven right in and smashed in pieces, starboard iron broke, and all the head-gear ground off like brittle glass, only main and mizen masts standing, head of former carried away; vessel like a great hulk twanty-two feet over water to bulwark top. It is only by the Divine protection and favor we have brought such a hulk nearly 4,000 miles, a voyage almost unexampled, under jury masts, and could not have been in a remote part of the ocean traversed by merchant ships than where the disrster of the 1st April occurred.

Yours, &c., SIMEON T. HARDY."

LENGTH OF THE CHURCH SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In your recent report of the proceedings of Convocation, Canon Woodgate, it is stated, remarked that "he had had frequent occasion to observe that the persons most clamorous for the abridgement of the devotional part of the service were precisely those who wished to prolong the sermons." Will you permit me to say that I too have made an observation—namely, that those amongst the clergy who oppose an abridgment of the morning service are usually such as can afford to keep and do keep a curate to assist them?

In a letter which you were kind enough to insert in your paper a few years ago I urged as a reason for shortening the morning service the influence of its present length on children, on the infirm, on the aged, and on the many who are easily deterred from going to church, while their attendance is eminently to be desired. May I now add that there are hundreds of clergymen who, even in their best health, find the whole morning service too much for their vocal powers, and to whom it is very injuriously so when they are suffering from that common ailment a cold, or from any more serious indisposition, while they are yet quite unable to obtain the assistance of a curate?

Did I not know the value of space in your columns, I should wsllingly enter into the inquiry, how far long and fervent prayer is possible in habitual devotion, and what there is in Scripture bearing on the subject; but, earnestly dessiring the inaertion of these few lines, I add no more.

Your obedient servant,

A. M.

DEATHS OF AGED MISSIONARIES.—There has recently died at Ryde, on the Paramatta river, Australia, an Independent minister, at the advanced age of eighty-four. Mr. Henry was one of the first band of missionaries despatched to the South Seas in 1796, in the ship Duff. Their first attempt, as is well known, was unsuccessful, and the whole party were driven off the island of Tahiti. The death of the Rev. Walter Lawrey, the first missionary to the Friendly Islands, and more recently General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missionary Missions in Polynesia, is also announced in Australia. Mr. Lawry was in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and the forty-third of his ministry.

ST. DOULAGH'S, COUNTY DUBLIN.—The Rev. W. Studdart Kennedy has commenced the organization of a committee for the purpose of thoroughly repairing the very interesting remains of the ecclesiastical building at St. Doulagh's. Mr. Kennedy, accompanied by Mr. Sloane, architect, visited the ancient building on Saturday, and made a survey, with a view to Mr. Sloane's reporting on the best means of carrying out this important work. Mr. Sloane has made the building at St. Doulagh's his study for some years, and a pamphlet on the subject, by that gentleman, was published in 1857 by the Ecclesiological Society of St. Patrick. He is thus, perhaps, the best man the incumbent could have chosen to aid him in this matter. The subscription list already embraces the names of several noblemen and antiquarians of eminence, including Lords Talbot de Malahide, Monck, and Dungannon; Doctors Petrie, Todd; Reeves and many others. Names are being daily added from all parts of the kingdom. It is proposed to hold a meeting of the committee in a few days, to receive the architect's report, and inspect his plans of proposed repairs.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to grant unto Ralph Anthony Dopping, of Derrycassan, in the county of Longford, Esq., a justice of the peace for that county, son-in-law of the Rev. Lambert Watson Hepenstal, of Altadore, in the county of Wicklow, incumbent of Derralossory, in the said county, deceased, her Royal licence and authority, bearing date at Saint James's, the 24th day of June, 1859, that he and his issue may take the surname of of Hepenstal in addition to and after that of Dopping, and bear the arms of Hepenstal quarterly with those of Dopping, in compliance with an injunction contained in the will of his said father-in-law, the late Rev. Lambert Watson Hepenstal.

SHIPWRECK AT DUNNET HEAD.—The *Northern Ensign* reports that on Thursday a barque, said to be the William and Mary, of Hull, laden with timber, from North America, went ashore at Dunnet Head during a heavy fog, and it is doubtful if she can be got off. An attempt was made on Friday morning to tow her off, by means of the Duke of Richmond steamer, but failed.

TRANSMISSION OF COIN BY POST.—In order to discourage the sending of coin by post instructions have been issued that the officials at the chief district and branch offices are to purchase postage stamps from the public, joined together in strips, or two adhering, provided they are not soiled or disfigured. The following is the scale: £1 worth, 19s. 4½d.; 10s., 9s. 8d.; 5s., 4s. 10d.; 2s. 6d., 2s. 5d.; 1s., 11½d.; and for 6d., 3½d. will be given.—*Illustrated News.*

THE SALE AT CURRAGHMORE.

An "Englishman," writing to *Bell's Life*, gives the following account of this sale:—Attracted by the announcement that the entire stud of the late Lord Waterford would be disposed of without reserve, I went to Curraghmore. Hunters with me were the chief attraction, but the catalogue, so meagre in information, contained neither conditions of sale or any intimation when the first day's work would be completed, while the hounds were wholly omitted. Mr. Weatherall, the stud groom, received us (my friend and self) in an English fashion, and showed us round the stable, affording with much courtesy every explanation. The hunters, considering to whom they had belonged, were the worst I ever saw, and deservedly were termed "a stud of screws." Waterford was crammed with strangers, and the boats and trains hourly increased the assemblage. Beds rose to a high premium, the Irish car-boys were proportionably extortionate, and on the road their wild cries and reckless driving astonished not a few plain-going Englishmen. Curraghmore is one of the most lovely spots in Ireland or England. Nature has more than played her part in the work of beauty, and art completed the whole. In the centre of the large court-yard a space like a betting-ring had been enclosed, and an empty break tacitly announced itself as the auctioneer's rostrum. About twelve o'clock on Friday a portly figure in clergyman's costume mounted the coachman's box, and the auctioneer behind then stated his conditions of sale. It was soon announced that the elevated personage so carefully noting down the prices, and acting as check on the auctioneer's clerk, was the new Lord Waterford: and with all there princely lands and broad domains may not a man be pompous, and how dare we comment on his good taste in directing the grooms when leading the horse and showing him off to the best advantage? Had he not an interest in the sale? Don't tell me that the late marquis was so universally beloved and respected! What care I for his liberality and his luncheons? Has not the present man just announced that on arriving on a certain lot "those who have purchased will be admitted to luncheon," and I ask myself why the necessity of such a rush and crush towards the passage leading to the dairy; will not his lordship pronounce the "Open Sesame," and shall we not, on the approach of that haughty face, be admitted? How pleasantly on the ear resound the rich intonations of his voice. "No person can be admitted until I and my friends have entered," and what a look of benign generosity he throws over the assembled multitude, as still further throwing back his head he asks, "Who's here?" Nobody being anybody, nobody answered, but I hear the cry, "Make way! way there! for the Marquis of Waterford." "I shall not enter until every person has cleared out of the passage." Passage cleared, and in he went! In fifteen minutes every particle of food, except a very small modicum of bread and cheese, with a limited supply of beer, was consumed. Those aristocrats who declined to fight their way in surely were deservedly served; one frize-coated purchaser, in the bitterness of his hunger and thirst, seized on an empty wine-glass, and turning to his friend with characteristic wit, said, as he turned it upside down, "I say, Pat, look here! this is what Currahmore will be for the future,"—a most unjustifiable suggestion!! On the second day's sale (Saturday), the auctioneer repeated his conditions of sale. The last, "All horses not removed by Monday will be charged at the rate of 10s. a day, and dogs 3s. a day," was received with chilling derision, and answered by the largest purchaser there (Mr. Hamilton of Queen's County), "Any gentleman who cannot con